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ABSTRACT

This student edition contains the same basic information as the official Florida Driver Handbook, but the reading difficulty of the material has been sharply reduced. It also provides activity-oriented exercises and review tests on this material. Introductory materials include a complete listing of all activities given, some vocabulary exercises (such as are found the beginning of each chapter in the handbook to improve student reading), and brief overview of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Each of the five chapters contains vocabulary improvement material and exercises, informative materials, activities, practice test, and answers to all activities and tests. Topics covered include licenses; driver examination; driving privilege revocation, suspension, and cancellation; driving after drinking; accidents; insurance laws; natural laws; traffic signals and signs; parking; defensive driving; motor vehicle inspection; motorcycles; chauffeur license; and emergency equipment. Between chapters 4 and 5 is a 30 page review section that also provides informative materials and activities. A glossary is appended. (YLB)

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FLORIDA DRIVER EDUCATION HANDBOOK

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Barbara C. Palmer
Project Director

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

The official Florida Driver Handbook is produced by the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in Tallahassee, Florida.

This student edition contains the *same* basic information as the official handbook. However, its purpose is to present driving information in a more meaningful way for students who cannot easily read and understand the official handbook.

In the student edition, the reading difficulty of the material has been sharply reduced, thus encouraging the students to read for meaning in an area of great interest to them. Such analytical reading, along with the activity-oriented exercises, will enable the students to improve reading skills -- thereby gaining confidence in their ability -- as they master the content. Review tests have also been included. These are to provide the students with checkpoints of learning progress.

It is our hope that this handbook will better prepare the students for the driver license examination. It should also serve to provide increased knowledge in the related areas of reading, safety, and energy conservation.

TO THE READER

Getting your driver license is important to you. We know that and we'd like to help. Most of us need to drive every day. You may go to work or to school. You often need to drive to run errands or to shop. And you usually drive when taking trips or vacations. Driving is a big part of our lives.

But at the same time, driving is real work. It means obeying traffic rules. It means knowing road signs. It means being careful... and much more.

As you know, you need a license to drive. Before you may get one, you must pass certain tests. This is one way the State of Florida decides that you can drive safely. This handbook will help you prepare for the tests. It contains the information needed to pass the tests.

This handbook should also help to improve your reading. You will learn meanings of new words. You'll practice reading skills by working on activities. There are practice tests to check your learning.

Read carefully. Study hard. Don't be worried. Look at it this way. Almost everyone who really learns what's in this handbook will pass the driver test. Good Luck!

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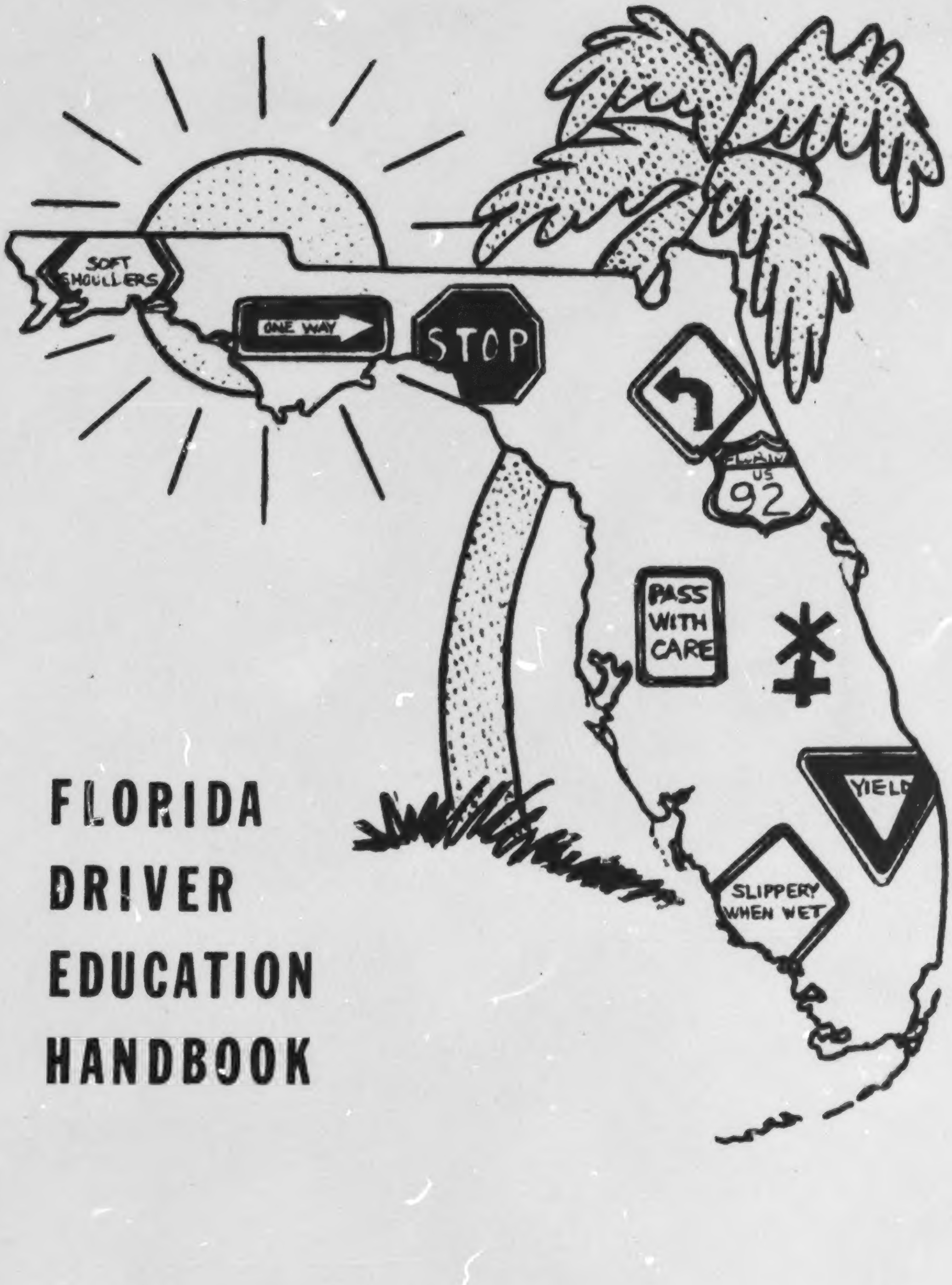
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YIELD
SLIPPERY WHEN WET

FLORIDA
DRIVER
EDUCATION
HANDBOOK

GETTING READY TO LEARN

WORDS TO KNOW

Each time you begin a new part in this book you will be given new words. Each one will be broken down into smaller parts. This will help you to say the word correctly. You will also be given a meaning and a sentence for each word.

The words on these first pages are very important. They will be used in *all* parts of the book. Their meanings are given by law. Study them carefully.

1. Bicycle: a cycle that has two or more wheels, one of which is at least 20 inches across
   A bicycle has no motor. It moves by your own foot power.
   Example: It takes hard work to pedal a bicycle uphill.

2. Brake Horsepower: a measure of the power of an engine
   Example: His motorcycle has a larger engine and more brake horsepower than my moped.

3. Business District: (biz nuss dis tricked) the land along the road where more than one half the buildings are stores or offices
   Example: Ms. Jones' shop is in the business district of town.

4. Chauffeur: (sho fur) anyone who drives a vehicle that weighs more than 8,000 pounds or that is wider than 80 inches or who carries other people as part of his/her job (People hauling their own products in their own trucks are not chauffeurs. Neither are persons who drive emergency vehicles.)

   Example: Our bus driver is a chauffeur.

5. Conviction: (con vick shun) when a judge or jury finds a person guilty of a crime (A note of this is put on the person's driving record.)

   For a driver, any of the following will count the same as having a conviction:

   a. A driver pleads *no contest* or chooses not to argue the charges against him/her.
   b. A driver forfeits bond or gives up the money he/she paid to agree to come to court.
   c. A driver gets a suspended or withheld sentence.

   Example: A conviction is noted on the driver's record.

6. Daytime: from one-half hour before the sun rises to one-half hour after it sets

   Example: The sun gives light during daytime driving.

7. The Department: a short way to say "The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles"

   Example: The Department office is in Tallahassee, Florida.

8. Driver or Operator: any person who is driving or steering a motor vehicle

Example: The operator of the car had a wreck.

9. Felony: (fell uh nee) a serious crime for which one might be put in state prison or be put to death

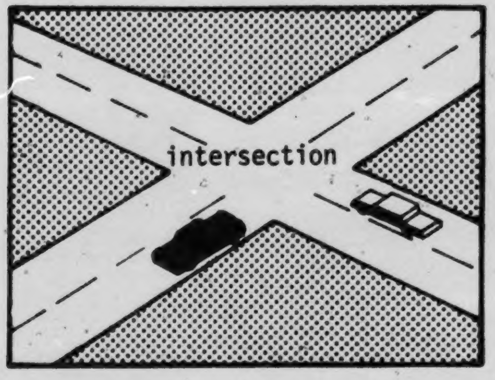
Example: Driving a stolen vehicle is a felony.

10. Infraction: (in frack shun) a breaking of traffic rules which are not too serious (The driver will not go to jail or need a jury trial or legal aid.)

Example: Failure to pay a parking ticket is an infraction.

11. Intersection: the place where two or more streets or roads come together

Example: The car stopped at the intersection of Elm Street and Oak Road.



12. Misdemeanor: (mis duh mean er) a crime that is less serious than a felony (One might be put in jail or asked to pay a fine.)

Example: Driving without a proper license is a misdemeanor.

13. Moped: any bicycle that moves by a pedal motor and has at most 1½ brake horsepower

Example: A moped is heavier than a bicycle.

14. Motor-Driven Cycle: a motorcycle, scooter, moped, or bike having an engine of between 1½ and 5 brake horsepower

Example: That space is for a motor-driven cycle to park.

15. Motor Vehicle: (mo tur vee hick ul) anything that moves on the road with the help of a motor

Example: It is time to get my motor vehicle checked.

16. Nighttime: from one-half hour after the sun goes down to one-half hour before it rises

Example: It is usually dark during nighttime driving.

17. Pedestrian: (puh des tree un) any person who is walking or on foot

Example: Watch out for the pedestrian crossing the street.

18. Person: a man or a woman (In this handbook it can mean a group of people in a partnership.)

Example: Each person who wants a driver license must take the driver test.

19. Residential District: (rez uh den chull) the land along the road where most of the buildings are houses (It must run for at least 300 feet.)

Example: Our house is in the middle of a residential district.

20. Right-of-Way: explains which driver or vehicle should be allowed to go first

Example: The driver with the green light has the right-of-way.

ACTIVITY 1-A

MIXED-UP WORDS

Words are made up of parts called syllables. Dividing hard words into parts makes them easier to say and understand. One example is the word *conviction*. It has three syllables or parts: con•vic•tion.

Below are some words you just read about. They don't look right because their syllables are out of order. Can you straighten them out? Use the word list in the box to help you. Write each word on the lines given. Check your answers on page 55.

nighttime
infraction
Department
intersection
moped
chauffeur

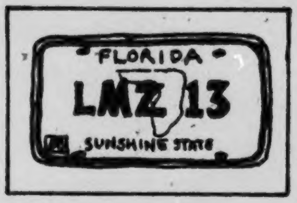
Mixed Up Words	Number of Syllables	Correct Word
1. pedmo	2	
2. timenight	2	
3. ffeurchau	2	
4. fracintion	3	
5. partDement	3	
6. secintionter	4	

Before beginning your study, let's look at who is in charge of drivers and vehicles on Florida's highways:

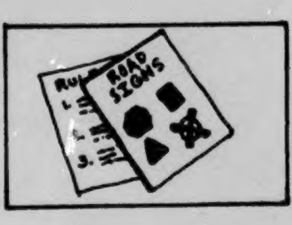
THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES
2900 APALACHEE PARKWAY
KIRKMAN BUILDING, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301

HIGHWAY PATROL

1. The Division of Florida Highway Patrol sees that all state laws which have to do with motor vehicles are followed. It is in charge of patrolling the state highways. It checks to see that people drive safely. It sees that they follow the driving laws. If they do not, a state trooper may give them tickets or even put them in jail. State troopers also help when a driver has trouble. This division is helped by local police and sheriff's departments.



2. The Division of Motor Vehicles takes care of all the paper work when someone buys or sells a motor vehicle. It also sells license tags. It keeps records of vehicle titles and registrations. It also makes sure that rules for building mobile homes are followed.



3. The Division of Driver Licenses gives tests to let people drive on Florida's highways. Its job is to help keep our roads safe. This is done in two ways. First, it makes drivers responsible for their driving by keeping up-to-date and complete records on them. Secondly, it helps drivers improve when their records show they are having problems. And it's this Division's job to deny the driving privilege to those few persons whose records show that they cannot be safe drivers.

4. The Division of Administrative Services hires people for the Department and keeps records. It cares for equipment. It also helps the other divisions.

ACTIVITY 1-B

GETTING *ALL* THE INFORMATION

Reading carefully will help you understand new information. Here is an activity to check your learning from pages 6 and 7.

1. Put a check (✓) next to each job of the Division of Highway Patrol.

   ( ) A. Patrols the state's highways

   ( ) B. Sees that people drive safely

   ( ) C. Records vehicle titles

   ( ) D. Helps when a driver has trouble on the road

   ( ) E. Cares for equipment

2. Which of the following gives the best picture of jobs handled by the Division of Motor Vehicles? Circle the best answer.

A.	B.	C.
1. buys and sells motor vehicles	1. works with motor vehicles	1. takes care of paperwork when someone buys or sells a motor vehicle
2. makes license tags	2. buys license tags	2. sells license tags
3. records vehicle registrations	3. records vehicle titles	3. keeps records of vehicle titles and registrations
4. builds mobile homes	4. makes sure that mobile homes are built	4. sees that mobile home building rules are followed

3. Reread the part on page 7 that tells about the jobs of the Division of Driver Licenses. Then look at the statements below. Circle the one that best tells all that this division does.

   A. Tests drivers and keeps records on them

   B. Works with drivers, their licenses and driving records

   C. Helps drivers improve when their records show they are having problems

Check your answers on page 55.

ACTIVITY 1-C

ARE YOU READY TO GO ON?

You have read about two things. You have studied the jobs of people in the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. You have learned some new words whose meanings are set by law. Before you begin Chapter One, check your learning. See how many of these questions you can answer. If you need help, turn back to the pages shown at the end of the questions. Check your answers on page 55.

1. Name the division that sells license tags and keeps records of vehicle titles?________________________________

   (Page 6, Number 2)

2. What do you call a person who is walking?

   ____

   (Page 4, Number 17)

3. Another word for *operator* is_________________________

   (Page 3, Number 8)

4. Which division patrols the state's highways and checks to see that rules of the road are followed?_______________

   ____

   (Page 6, Number 1)

5. Which is more serious -- a felony or a misdemeanor?

____

(Page 3, Numbers 9 and 12)

6. The land for 300 feet along a road is mostly used for homes. It is called a ____________________ district.

(Page 4, Number 19)

7. Name the division that gives driving tests.

____

____

(Page 7, Number 3)

8. A driver who carries other people around as a part of his/her job needs a special license. What is it called?

A _________________________ license.

(Page 2, Number 4)

CHAPTER ONE

CAUTION
STUDENT DRIVER
TR-18
©HVAS

CHAPTER ONE

GETTING READY TO LEARN

WORDS TO KNOW

Study each of these words carefully. You will need to use them in Chapter One of this book.

1. Automatic Transmission: part of an engine that makes a car shift gears on its own
   Example: Most new, large cars have automatic transmissions.

2. Deny: not allow or not permit
   Example: If I can't pass the tests, they will deny me a license.

3. Duplicate (license): the same thing; an exact copy
   Example: I've lost my license so I'll have to get a duplicate one.

4. Examiner: the person giving you the driver tests
   Example: The examiner asked me to stop the car.

5. Exempt: a rule that *you* don't have to follow
   Example: I am exempt from wearing glasses when I drive.

6. Fee: money to be paid; a cost or charge for something

Example: I paid a fee for the test.

7. Horsepower: a way to measure engine or motor power

Example: I don't have much horsepower in my small car.

8. License: a permit that allows you to drive

Example: When I passed my tests, they gave me a license to drive.

9. Minor: a person under 18 years old

Example: A minor needs a parent or guardian to sign for him/her to get a license.

10. Notary: a public person who is allowed to record that a person swears something to be true

Example: I told the notary that I lived in this state. She then asked me to sign my name.

11. Original: first or earliest

Example: I got my original, or first, license when I was sixteen years old.

12. Renewal: to do again or bring up-to-date

Example: It's time to get my renewal license.

13. Replacement (license): to change for another, different copy

Example: Since I changed my name, I'll need a replacement license.

14. Requirement: a demand; something you *must* do

Example: It is a requirement that you pass the driver test to get a license.

15. Restricted (license): a license that has limits; a permit that allows practice driving only

Example: My restricted license doesn't allow me to drive alone.

16. Standard Transmission: a part of an engine which includes a clutch (The driver must shift the gears.)

Example: My sports car has a standard transmission.

17. Valid: not out-of-date; still good

Example: My license is valid until four years from today.

ACTIVITY 1-D

USING YOUR WORDS

A *suffix* is a letter or set of letters added to the end of a word. One example is drive - driving. We can add different suffixes depending on how the word is used in a sentence.

Example: driver - driving - driven

Read the sentences below. Look at the words under the sentences. Choose the best word to fit the sentence. Write it in the blank. Check your answers on page 55.

Example: The taxi driver chauffeured us to the airport last night.
(chauffeurs, chauffeuring, chauffeured)

1. Will you ______________________ me to pay the bill?
(requirement, require, requiring)

2. Last week I ______________________ my driver license.
(renewal, renewing, renewed)

3. I have a ______________________ on my driver license.
(restrict, restriction, restricted)

4. They are ______________________ me a license because I didn't pass the test. (denying, denied, deny)

5. Since I lost my license, they are ______________________ another one for me. (duplication, duplicate, duplicating)

6. If you change your name, you must get a ______________________ license. (replacing, replacement, replaced)

CHAPTER ONE

In this part of the book you will learn about *licenses* and *testing*.

A DRIVER LICENSE... WHO NEEDS ONE?

In Florida, everyone who drives a motor vehicle on the road must have an up-to-date driver license. All new drivers must pass the tests.

A person may move to Florida with a license from another state. This may be used unless the person does one of the following:

1. Gets a job in Florida
2. Puts his/her children in school in Florida
3. Registers to vote in the state
4. Buys and lives in a Florida home
5. Becomes a resident of Florida

If any of these are done, the person must change to a Florida driver license. Thirty days are given to make the change. When getting a Florida driver license, drivers usually must give up any other driver license they have. They may not keep it without good reason. Working in another state or living there part-time are reasons to keep the other driver license. A driver needs only *one* kind of license. For example, a driver who has a chauffeur license doesn't need a regular operator license.

WHO IS EXEMPT FROM (or does not need) A FLORIDA DRIVER LICENSE?

1. Persons working for the U.S. (United States) government (They *must* drive government vehicles for business use *only*.)

2. Persons working for the U.S. government and having a driver license from another state (They may do this for sixty days only.)

3. Persons driving tractors or other such machines on the road for a short time (They must be at least sixteen years old.)

4. Persons at least sixteen years old, not living in Florida and having a license from another state (This would change if the driver fit one of the conditions on page 17.)

5. Persons who go to college in Florida and have a driver license from another state (Again, this would change if the student fit one of the conditions on page 17.)

6. Military persons who have a license from another state (If they put their children in the public schools, buy a house, or get a second job, they will need to get a Florida license. If any of the service member's family is a driver and goes to work, that person must get a Florida driver license.)

7. Persons, such as farm workers, who work in more than one state (They are called migrant workers because they travel around. A migrant may use a license from another state to drive in Florida. Migrant workers may even put their children in school here. They still do not have to get a Florida driver license. But they must have an up-to-date license from some state.)
8. A licensed driver who lives in another state but travels regularly to work in this state

WHO WILL BE DENIED (or cannot have) A FLORIDA DRIVER LICENSE?

Some people cannot get a Florida driver license:

1. Persons who aren't at least sixteen years old (At age fifteen they may get a *restricted*, or practice, license.)
2. Chauffeurs who are not at least eighteen years old (At age sixteen they may get a restricted chauffeur license.)
3. Persons who have had their license taken away for a short time or for good
4. Persons who drink too much or are drug addicts
5. Persons who aren't mentally or physically able to drive safely
6. Persons who don't pass the driver license tests
7. Persons whose driving records show they cannot drive safely

WHY ARE DRIVERS LICENSED or why do they need a permit to drive?

Records show that most accidents happen because some driver has broken a traffic rule. Why do people break rules? A driver may not know the rules. The person may just be careless. Maybe the driver doesn't know how to drive. Or perhaps he/she just does not care. Such drivers are dangerous. They should not be on the road.

For these reasons each state makes every new driver take tests to prove he/she can be a safe driver. New drivers are tested on road signs. Their eyes are checked. They are also tested on how well they can drive a vehicle. Persons who can pass all the tests may have a license. This makes the roads safer for everyone.

ACTIVITY 1-E

WHO NEEDS A LICENSE?

Read each statement below. If the person would need a Florida driver license, write *YES* in the blank. If the driver would not, write *NO*. If you need help, look back to pages 17, 18, and 19. To check your answers, see page 55.

_____ 1. The person is a migrant worker.

_____ 2. The driver is a registered voter in Florida.

_____ 3. The driver buys and lives in a Florida home.

_____ 4. The person works for the U.S. Government and drives their vehicles.

_____ 5. The worker is a military person with a license from another state.

_____ 6. The driver is not a migrant worker or a military person. He/She has put his/her children in school in Florida.

_____ 7. The worker is sixteen years old and drives a farm tractor.

_____ 8. The person is a citizen of Florida.

ACTIVITY 1-F

HOMONYMS

Homonyms (ha muh nimz) are words that sound the same but are not spelled the same. They have different meanings too. One example is brake - break.

Read each sentence below. Each has a pair of homonyms. Circle the two words that are homonyms. Check your answers on page 55.

1. They billed me for the parts to build my car.
2. Do you have the date that your license is due?
3. If they find me guilty, I will be fined $50.
4. She threw the paper through the window.
5. He leased the car that cost the least money.

Look at the words below. Can you think of a word that sounds the same but is spelled differently? Write it in the blank. Check your answers on page 55.

1. write ________
2. weigh ________
3. rode ________
4. by ________
5. tale ________
6. know ________
7. one ________
8. knot ________
9. hour ________
10. sea ________

LEARNING TO DRIVE

The best way to learn anything is to have a plan. Students can learn to drive by taking a driver education course in high school. Another way to learn to drive is to take lessons from a licensed driving school. There are many driving schools in Florida. Such schools are licensed by the state. Before you begin, the school should make a contract with you. The contract tells how much it will cost for the driving lessons. Be sure your driving school teacher has a special State of Florida license. It is against the law if he/she doesn't.

Before you start practice driving, you must get a restricted operator license. It is the law. To get it, you'll have to take some tests. You will take an eye test. You will also take a test on road signs and rules. When you pass these, you will get a restricted operator license. To find out where you can take the tests, call the driver license station closest to you. Study this book. Be sure you are ready to take the tests.

If you don't go to a driving school, find someone who drives well to teach you. You want to pass the tests the first time. You want to learn to drive well! And don't let this person charge you money. It is against the law. Only a licensed driving teacher can charge you. Practice only with your teacher. Other people in the car may take your mind off your driving. That could cause trouble!

While learning to drive, take one step at a time. Learn each step well. Then go on to the next step. Remember, it takes practice to be a good driver. Follow these steps:

1. Get a restricted operator license.
2. Learn to start the car.
3. Learn to change gears and use the brakes.
4. Practice steering and turning.
5. Learn to steer the car backwards.
6. Learn to park between other vehicles.

Pick a safe place to practice. Make sure there aren't a lot of other cars or people around. And don't drive in traffic until you and your teacher feel that you are ready. It's a good idea to practice in rainy weather as well as good weather.

ACTIVITY 1-G

LEARNING TO DRIVE

Below is a driving plan. It has six steps. Read each one. The steps are not in order. Place a number 1 in the blank next to the one that should be learned first. Then put the other steps in order the same way. If you need help, look back to page 24. To check your answers, see page 55.

______ Get a restricted operator license.

______ Drive in heavy traffic and rainy weather.

______ Learn to change gears and use the brakes.

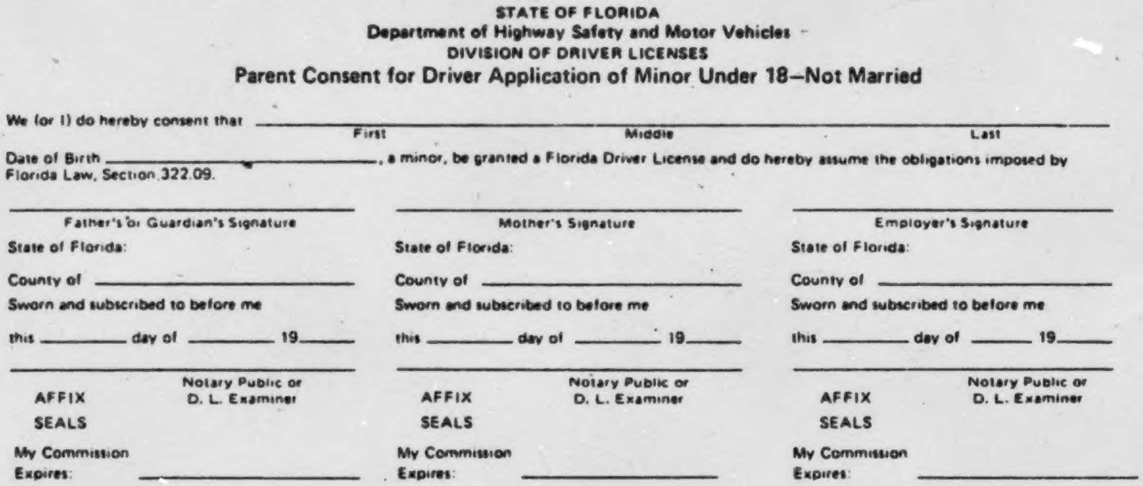
______ Practice steering and turning.

______ Learn to park between other cars.

______ Learn to start the car.

MINORS (or people under age eighteen)

Minors wanting to take the driver test must have permission from a parent or guardian. A parent must sign his/her name in front of the testing person or in front of a *notary*. A Parent Consent (or permission) form is used. Here is a copy.



STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
DIVISION OF DRIVER LICENSES
Parent Consent for Driver Application of Minor Under 18—Not Married

We (or I) do hereby consent that ______________________
First Middle Last

Date of Birth ______________, a minor, be granted a Florida Driver License and do hereby assume the obligations imposed by Florida Law, Section 322.09.

Father's or Guardian's Signature	Mother's Signature	Employer's Signature
State of Florida:	State of Florida:	State of Florida:
County of ________	County of ________	County of ________
Sworn and subscribed to before me	Sworn and subscribed to before me	Sworn and subscribed to before me
this ____ day of ____ 19__	this ____ day of ____ 19__	this ____ day of ____ 19__
Notary Public or D. L. Examiner	Notary Public or D. L. Examiner	Notary Public or D. L. Examiner
AFFIX SEALS	AFFIX SEALS	AFFIX SEALS
My Commission Expires: ________	My Commission Expires: ________	My Commission Expires: ________

Minors must prove their age. They may show a birth certificate. It must have an official seal. Or they could show a copy of their school record. The record must show their full name and birthdate. The proof shown will be given back.

The parent who signs for a minor's restricted operator license must answer for the youth's driving actions. Parents can change their minds about the restricted operator license. They can write a letter to the Department. It must show the minor's full name and birthdate. Then the license will be taken away.

DRIVER EDUCATION

Minors can get an operator or chauffeur license without taking a driver education course. But it is wise to take one. Driver education classes can be taken in public high schools, private high schools, or licensed driving schools.

RESTRICTIONS (or limits)

Persons must be at least fifteen years old to get a restricted operator license. They must pass an eye test *and* a rules and road signs test. No one can get a regular operator license until the age of sixteen. Then he/she must pass a driving test. No one can take the driving test before reaching age sixteen. The following limits are placed on the driver with a restricted operator license:

1. Drivers who are fifteen years old may drive during *daylight hours* only. Remember, daylight means one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. But sixty days before their sixteenth birthday they may drive at night. Restricted drivers must always have a regular licensed driver in the front seat with them. This person must be at least eighteen years old. They may ride alone only on a motor-driven cycle.

2. Persons under sixteen may not drive motor-driven cycles with more than five brake *horsepower*. The seat or seats of the cycle must be in a fixed position. They cannot move. The cycle can't be used to carry extra persons without a seat made for that purpose.

3. Sometimes persons are older when first learning to drive. Adult learners still must have a regular licensed driver over eighteen in the front seat with them. But older restricted drivers may drive day or night. They may also drive a motor-driven cycle with more than five brake horsepower.

4. Rules may not be the same in other states. Drivers with restricted operator licenses should check before driving outside of Florida.

5. If any of the rules are broken, the restricted driver may have the license taken away for a period of time.

RESTRICTED CHAUFFEUR LICENSE

Persons getting a restricted chauffeur license must be at least sixteen years old. They must have had a restricted or regular license for ninety days before. They also need one parent *and* their employer to sign for them. They must take and pass the following tests:

1. Eye test
2. Road sign test
3. Road rules test
4. Driving test

Drivers with restricted chauffeur licenses can drive one-piece vehicles only. The vehicle cannot weigh more than 1½ tons.

ACTIVITY 1-H

CONTRACTIONS

To contract (cun tracked) means to bring together and make smaller. Contractions are two words that have been joined and made shorter. One example is: I am = I'm. Many of these are used in this book. See how many you know. Fill in the blanks below. Check your answers on page 55.

Use the lines to tell the two words used to make each contraction. The first one has been done for you.

1. can't Can not
2. you'll _____ _____
3. aren't _____ _____
4. it's _____ _____
5. we're _____ _____
6. they're _____ _____

Read the two words on the left. Put them together to form a contraction. Write it on the line. The first one has been done for you.

1. does not doesn't
2. you are ____________
3. is not ____________
4. I will ____________
5. do not ____________
6. He is ____________

DRIVING RESTRICTIONS, OR AIDS

Some people can't pass the driver license tests without driving aids or helps. A person who uses an aid on the driver license tests will have it recorded. The limit will be put on the license. It will become a restriction. He/She cannot drive without using it. Some aids which become restrictions are listed below.

1. Eye Glasses or Contact Lens may help a driver see well enough to pass the eye test.
2. An Outside Mirror is needed when the driver is blind in one eye or can't hear a regular horn.
3. A Steering Wheel Knob or Power Steering is used when a person doesn't have full use of both hands. For example, the driver may have only one hand.
4. A Mechanical Turn Signal is sometimes needed. It is often used when a person has lost the use of an arm.
5. Mechanical Devices are things changed or added to a vehicle to make driving easier. They are helpful to the person with special physical problems.
6. A Motorcycle or Scooter restriction is used in only one case. That is when a cycle or scooter is used to take the driver test. It means the person cannot use his/her license to drive any other kind of vehicle.
7. Daylight Only is a limit for persons who have trouble seeing at night.
8. The Automatic Transmission restriction is used for drivers who are not able to shift gears in a vehicle.

ACTIVITY 1-I

DRIVING AIDS

Below are two lists. List One gives some aids that drivers may need. List Two tells why the aids may be needed. Match the reasons in List Two with the aids in List One. Place the letter of the best answer in the proper blank. If you need help, go back to page 30. To check your answers, see page 56.

List One

____ 1. Eye Glasses or Contact Lens

____ 2. Outside Mirror

____ 3. Steering Wheel Knob or Power Steering

____ 4. Mechanical Turn Signal

____ 5. Mechanical Devices

____ 6. Motor Cycle or Scooter Restriction

____ 7. Daylight Only Restriction

____ 8. Automatic Transmission

List Two

A. A person has special physical problems. His/Her car must have some changes made in order to drive.

B. A driver is blind in one eye or can't hear a regular horn.

C. A driver can't shift gears for some reason.

D. A person has lost the use of an arm.

E. A driver has trouble seeing at night.

F. A person needs to see better. These are vision aids.

G. A driver doesn't take the test in a car. It is taken on a motor-driven cycle.

H. A person doesn't have full use of both hands. The driver may have only one hand.

THE EXAMINATION (or tests)

The purpose or reason for testing is to find out many things. These include:

1. Can you read and understand road signs, traffic signals, and highway markings?
2. Do you know the Florida driving rules?
3. Can you see well enough to drive safely?
4. Do you have the skill and practice to drive safely?
5. Are you mentally and physically able to drive safely?

Often a person who gets a Florida license has a valid license from another state. If so, the person will be asked to take only the following:

1. Road rules test
2. Road signs test
3. An eye exam

The driving part of the test will be required if one of the following is true:

1. The person's license is out-of-date
2. There is a question about how well the person drives

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

The license form asks questions about your health. The Department must know if you have epilepsy, fainting spells, dizzy spells, or blackouts. If you have any of these, you will need to see a doctor for a neurological (nur uh lodge uh kul) exam. The doctor will write a report and send it to the Department. In the report, the doctor will state whether he/she thinks you can be a safe driver. This must be done before you can get a license.

You will also be asked if you have been a patient in a mental hospital since you got your last license. If you have, you must show proof that you are now able to drive a vehicle. This proof must come from a court.

EXAMINATION FEE (or testing costs)

You must pay $3.00 to take your driving tests. Later on, you will pay more to get your license (see page 44). If you do not pass part of the tests, you must pay $3.00 to take that part again. If your license was taken away by law, you will pay $35.00 for the tests. If it was suspended for a time, the tests will cost $15.00. Your license may be taken away if you do not have liability insurance (see Chapter Two for insurance laws). Then another $15.00 must be paid to get it back.

You must pay cash for the tests. You cannot pay by check or money order. Once you start the tests, you can't get your money back.

ACTIVITY 1-J

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words that mean the same or nearly the same thing. Look at List One below. It shows many words that you have read in this chapter. Find a synonym for each in List Two. Write the letter of the best answer in the blank. Check your answers on page 56.

LIST ONE	LIST TWO
_____ 1. Division	A. demand
_____ 2. operator	B. reason
_____ 3. require	C. cost, charge
_____ 4. valid	D. checked
_____ 5. restrictions	E. Department
_____ 6. fee	F. true, up-to-date
_____ 7. duplicate	G. exact, same
_____ 8. license	H. permit
_____ 9. purpose	I. driver
_____10. inspected	J. limits

THE DRIVER LICENSE TEST -- FIVE MAIN PARTS

The driver license test has five main parts. You must pass all of them. Here are the names of the tests and what you must do.

1. Road Sign Test - You will look at some pictures of road signs. You must tell what they mean. You need to learn all the road signs in this book.

2. Vision Test - You will take an eye test. If you can't pass, you may be asked to see an eye doctor. The doctor can tell if you need glasses. Tell the testing person if you are wearing contact lens. If you wear them during the test you'll have this restriction, or limit, put on your license. You will be asked to see an eye doctor if the sight in your weaker eye is less than 20/50. Your license will be suspended if your stronger eye is worse than 20/70 (with or without glasses or contacts). If your vision can be improved, then go back to get your license. Persons blind in one eye must have at least 20/40 vision in the other eye.

3. Road Rules Test - You will be asked questions about the Florida traffic laws. You will choose the best answer from the ones given.

4. Vehicle Inspection - All vehicles must be inspected. They are checked to see that they are safe for driving on the roads in Florida. The vehicle you take your test in must have a *valid*, or up-to-date, inspection sticker. This shows that your vehicle has been checked.

5. Driving Test - You must come in a vehicle in which to take the test. A person with a regular license must come with you. This person will drive you home if you don't pass the tests.

No tricks will be played on you. You will be treated fairly. You won't be asked to break traffic rules. You will need to know how to give the proper signals for stopping and turning. You may choose to use hand signals or your car's electric signals. When taking the driving test, do *not* talk to the person giving the test. The examiner may be busy taking notes on your driving skills.

ACTIVITY 1-K

REFERENCE BOOKS

Reference books can help you find information. Look at the list of reference books below. Then read the list that shows what they are about. Match each reference to its use. Draw a line between them. Check your answers on page 56.

1. Dictionary	A. Book listing persons and their phone numbers
2. Atlas	B. Book of maps
3. Telephone Directory	C. Book of word meanings
4. Encyclopedia	D. Book of laws on highway safety
5. Florida Driver Handbook	E. Book of ideas and general information

Now read each question below. Choose which reference book you should use to find its answer. Write the letter of the best answer in the blank. Check your answers on page 56.

_____ 6. How do you get a driver license?	A. Dictionary
_____ 7. What does the word *charge* mean?	B. Atlas
_____ 8. How do oil wells work?	C. Telephone Book
_____ 9. What is Kate Smith's phone number?	D. Encyclopedia
_____10. How large is the State of Florida?	E. Florida Driver Handbook

TAKING THE DRIVING TEST

On the driving part of the driver test you will be asked to do each of these things:

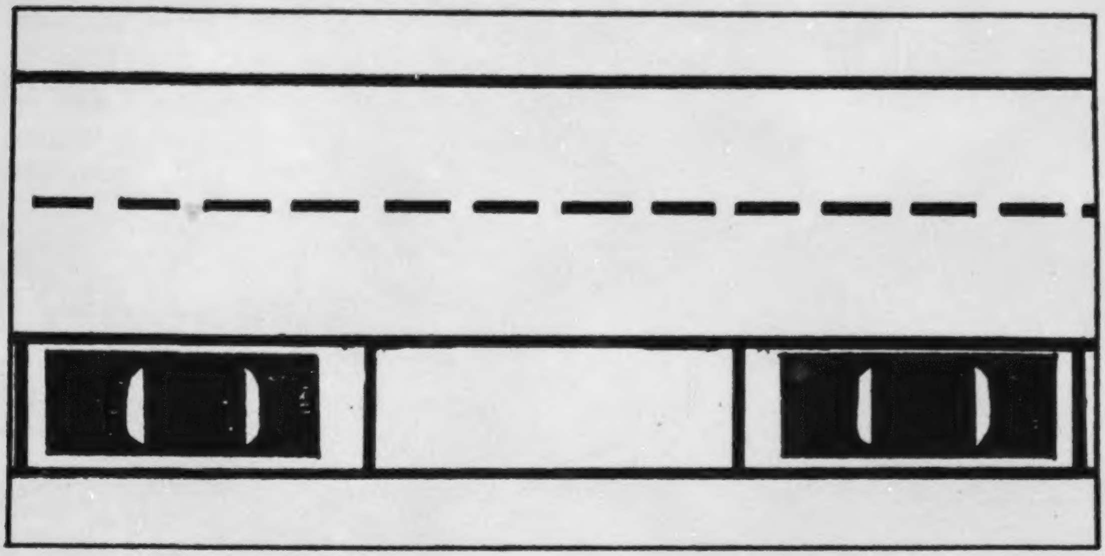
1. TURN AROUND - Turn your car around in a 40-foot space. (See Chapter Three for more about this.)

2. USE YOUR CLUTCH - You must shift gears smoothly if your car has a *standard transmission*.

3. APPROACH A CROSSING - Before going into an intersection you must choose the correct lane and look all ways for other vehicles.

4. YIELD (or give) RIGHT-OF-WAY - The right-of-way explains which driver or vehicle should be allowed to go first on a street. The *pedestrian*, or person on foot, is allowed to cross the street before cars can go on. Fire trucks, police cars, or other helping vehicles get the right-of-way when they need the road. When this happens, all other vehicles pull over to the side of the road and stop to let them pass. Drivers must also yield when traffic is stalled! Do not block an intersection.

5. PARALLEL PARK - Parking spaces will be marked along the street. You must fit your car into the 7 foot by 24 foot space. The tires should not touch any of the lines. You must be no more than 18 inches from the curb or the edge of the street. (See Chapter Three for more about this.)



6. MAKE A QUICK STOP - You will be asked to make a quick, safe stop. The examiner will ask you to drive 20 miles per hour. Then you will be asked to make the stop.

7. BACK UP - You must be able to back up your car fifty feet. It should be done straight and smoothly. Your examiner will ask you to look over the back seat of your car as you back up. You will not use a mirror.

8. FOLLOW STOP SIGNS - Give the correct signal. Move into the proper lane and come to a complete stop. The front of your car should not touch the pedestrian crosswalk. Stay stopped until it is safe to move ahead.

9. WATCH TRAFFIC LIGHTS - Get into the proper lane when you are coming to a traffic light. Check your speed so that you can stop if you need to. At street corners, stop behind the white line. When the light turns green, look to see that the road is clear. Give the proper signal for stopping and for turning. Look for "no turn" and "one way" signs.

10. SIGNAL AND TURN - Be sure you are in the proper turn lane. Slow down. Give your signal 100 feet before turning. Then turn into the correct lane.

11. PASS CORRECTLY - Always look ahead of and behind you before passing. Do not get in the way of other vehicles. Always pass on the left. Only pass on the right if the car in front of you is turning left. There must be a lane for you to pass in. You may not pass on the shoulder or edge of the road. You may also pass on the right if there are many lanes on the street.

12. KEEP IN LANE - Do not change lanes without a reason. Stay in the right lane until you need to pass. Then look carefully in all directions. Use the proper signal. On a one-way street you may drive in either the right or the left lane. Always change lanes safely.

13. FOLLOW CORRECTLY - Do not drive too closely behind other vehicles. Stay at least one car length behind the car in front of you for each ten miles of speed. For example, if you go fifty miles per hour, stay at least five car lengths behind.

14. SIT CORRECTLY - Keep both hands on the wheel. Do not lean your arm on the window.

At the end of the test you will be told if you did anything wrong. If you don't pass, your examiner will tell you how to do better. He/She will tell you when to return for another test. If you do pass, the examiner will ask for the fee and give you your license. If you already have a restricted driver license, the examiner will ask for a $1.00 fee. Your restricted operator license will be changed to a regular operator license.

ACTIVITY 1-L

DRIVING TEST

Susan took the driving test. She did not pass. Here are the things the examiner said she did not do well.

1. Approach a crossing
2. Follow correctly
3. Keep in her lane

Suppose you are Susan's examiner. On the lines below, tell her what to remember about these three things. If you need help, look back to pages 38, 39, 40 and 41. To check your answers, see page 56.

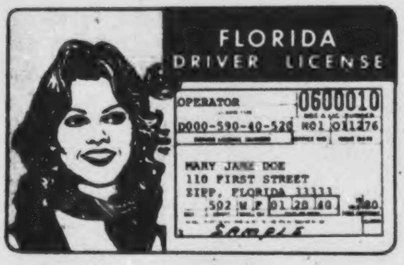
1. Approach a crossing: Choose the ____________ ____________
and look ____________ ____________ for other ____________.

2. Follow correctly: Stay at least ____________ car length
behind for each ____________ m.p.h. of speed.

3. Keep in her lane: Don't change lanes ____________
____________ ____________. Stay in the ____________
____________ until you need to ____________. Look
____________ in all ____________. Use the proper
____________.

YOUR FIRST LICENSE

A driver license is *usually* good for four years. However, with your first license, this may be different. It could be valid for any time between three and four years. The reason is that the Department needs to put your license into the proper cycle. That is, they need to arrange it so that your renewal licenses will always be due on your birthday, every four years.


FLORIDA
DRIVER LICENSE
OPERATOR
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MARY JANE DOE
110 FIRST STREET
ZIPP, FLORIDA 11111
502
M F
01 20 40
Sample

So how long you may use that first license depends on when you apply for it. You may get your first license within thirty days of your birthday. If so, it will be good until four years later on your birthday. If you get it at any other time, your first license will be valid for a shorter time. It will run out on your first birthday *after three years.*

The license fee is the same no matter how long the license is good for.

When you get your first license, you must prove who you are. Take something to show this. You may take your birth certificate, school record, or military card. Or you may take a Bible record, baptismal record, passport, or an insurance policy that you have had for two years. You *must* also take your social security number and something to prove where your address is.

FEES TO BE PAID FOR LICENSES

The list below shows how much a license will cost. This is *not* the same as the charge to take the tests. (See page 33.)

1. Restricted Operator License: $6.50
2. Regular Operator License: $6.50
3. Chauffeur License: $10.50
4. Duplicate License: $2.50 (see page 45)
5. Replacement License: $1.00 (see page 45)

LICENSE TO BE CARRIED AND SHOWN ON DEMAND

Always keep your license with you. Do not drive without it. You may be asked for your license at any time. What if you are stopped without it? You may be charged with driving without a license. This charge will be dropped if you take your license to court with you. Or you may take your license to the Clerk of the Court. This should be done before the time you are to appear in court. In either case, your license must show that it was valid when you were stopped.

REPLACEMENT LICENSE

If you change your address or your name, you will need to get a *Replacement License*. You have ten days to do this. The fee is $1.00.

If your address has changed, let the Department know. Send a post card to them. Put your name (as it is written on your driver license), birthday, and new address on the card. Send it to Division of Driver Licenses, Kirkman Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32301.

If your name has changed, go to the driver testing office nearest you. Take something to show that your name has changed. You might take a marriage certificate, if you have gotten married, or a court order.

DUPLICATE LICENSE

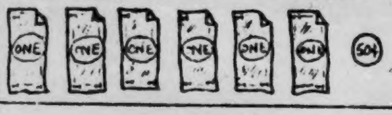
Do not lose your license. It is not legal to drive without one. If you do lose it, you must apply for a *Duplicate License* immediately. You can get one at the driver testing office nearest you. Again, you'll have to prove who you are. The fee for a Duplicate License is $2.50.

ACTIVITY 1-M

PICTURE GRAPH

Sometimes a picture graph is used to present an idea. Making a picture graph that shows the cost of driver licenses will help you to remember them. Fill in the picture graph below. Draw pictures of dollars and coins to show how much each license costs. The first one has been done for you.

DRIVER LICENSE COSTS

Restricted License $6.50	
Regular License $6.50	
Chauffeur License $10.50	
Duplicate License $2.50	
Replacement License $1.00	

Questions: Check your answers on page 56.

1. Every graph has a main idea. This is usually stated by the title. What is the graph on this page about? _____
____
2. Which license costs the most? _____________________
3. Which license costs the least? ____________________
4. Which two licenses cost the same? _________________
____

RENEWING YOUR LICENSE

A license is not good forever. You have to *renew* it or bring it up-to-date. You'll do this every four years. It's your job to remember this. The Department will send you a reminder slip one month before it's time to get a new license. Be sure to send the Department a postcard if you change your address. It's the law. Here are some ways you can tell when to renew your license.

1. Look at your license. It tells the date you first got it. It also tells the date you will need a new one.
2. Remember your birthdate. You will need a new license every four years by midnight of your birthday.
3. Watch the mail for a reminder slip from the Department. If you want, you may renew your license early. But if you renew it late, you must pay $1.00 extra. If you are more than one year late, you must take the tests all over again.

You must update your license in person. You may only update it by mail if you are out of the state when it is due. Remember to look for your renewal notice in the mail. Take it to the driver testing office nearest you. If you pass the tests, the Department will give you a new license right then. A special camera takes your picture. Your license will look very much like the one on page 43 of this book. If you are under eighteen, your license will have a yellow background.

Each time your license is renewed, you must prove who you are. Your renewal notice and your old license will show this. Take these with you. You *must* also take your social security number and something to prove where your address is.

There are special rules for U.S. military people and their families. When they live and work outside of Florida, they don't have to take a test. But they must bring their license up-to-date like everyone else. They will take the tests when they come back to Florida.

A person's driving record will be checked by a computer each time the license is renewed. The Department doesn't have to renew your license. Your license cannot be renewed for these reasons:

1. The driver does not meet all of the rules.
2. A traffic ticket or a call to court was not taken care of.
3. The license was taken away for a short time or for good.

ACTIVITY 1-N

KINDS OF LICENSES

Below are some statements that tell about the different kinds of driver licenses. Choose a word from the list that tells what kind of license each driver needs. Write the word in the blank. If you need help, look back to pages 2, 27, and and 45. Check your answers on page 56.

LIST: Restricted Operator
Regular Operator
Chauffeur
Duplicate
Replacement

1. Kay got married. Since she has changed her name, she needs a ________________________ license.
2. Tom is fifteen years old. He's just learning to drive. He will need to get a ________________________ license.
3. Guy lost his license. He should get a ____________________ license right away.
4. Jane has had a regular operator license for many years. She is renewing it. She will be given a _____________________license.
5. Jean drives a taxi. She should have a ________________________ license.

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ACTIVITY 1-O

HELP! WHAT DO I DO?

Pretend you work for the Department. People are always writing you letters to ask questions. Can you answer them? If you need help, look on the pages given. Check your answers on page 56.

Letter #1: Dear Department:

I am a bus driver. I have a chauffeur license. Do I need a regular operator license to use when I'm not working? (page 17)

Dear Driver:

____

____

____

____

Letter #2: Dear Department:

I have taken the driver test two times. I just can't pass it. It's too hard! But I really need to drive because I have a job. Could I please have a license? (pages 19 and 35)

Dear Driver:

____

____

____

____

Letter #3: Dear Department:

I am fifteen years old. I want to get a Restricted driver license but my parents won't let me. Is it O.K. if I just go on down to the license office and get one anyway? (page 26)

Dear Driver:

____

____

____

____

Letter #4: Dear Department:

Do I have to take a Driver Education course at school to get a license? (page 27)

Dear Driver:

____

____

____

____

Letter #5: Dear Department:

I took the driving test and paid $3.00. I didn't pass. Now I have studied and I'm going to take it again. I don't have to pay the $3.00 again, do I? (page 33)

Dear Driver:

____

____

____

____

ACTIVITY 1-P

DID YOU LEARN?

Here is a practice test to let you know if you have learned what is in Chapter One. Circle the one best answer to each question. When you are finished, check your answers on page 56.

1. To get a Florida driver license, you must
   A. live in Florida for three or more years.
   B. fill out a form and send it to the Department.
   C. take and pass all the driver tests.
   D. practice driving for six months.

2. The main reason drivers are licensed in Florida is that
   A. the state gets money by selling licenses.
   B. it is a good way to count how many people drive.
   C. other states do the same thing.
   D. it is a good way to see that drivers know road rules and laws.

3. Which of the following is *not* a good reason for taking the driver license test?
   A. to see if you know the Florida driving rules
   B. to find out if you can see well enough to drive safely
   C. to see if you understand road signs
   D. to tell if you can read and write

4. You *cannot* get a driver license if you

A. are not eighteen years old.

B. fail to pass the tests.

C. do not own your own car.

D. take headache powders or pills.

5. If you *cannot* pass the eye test to get a driver license, you should

A. wait a year until your eyes get better.

B. go to an eye doctor so that you can get glasses.

C. forget about getting a driver license because your eyes can't get any better.

D. get a license anyway, but you won't be able to drive in the daytime.

6. When you are taking the driving part of your driver test,

A. watch the examiner in case he tries to trick you.

B. talk to the examiner so he won't see your mistakes.

C. keep your mind on your driving and do what the examiner asks you to.

D. tell the examiner that you usually drive better.

7. A renewal driver license is usually good for

A. as long as you live and drive.

B. one year.

C. no more than 24 months.

D. four years.

8. A restricted driver license is given to persons who are at least

A. fifteen years old and learning to drive.

B. fifteen years old and passed the vision, sign, and road rules tests.

C. fifteen years old and drive a motorcycle.

D. fifteen years old and pay the $3.00 fee.

9. All examination or test fees must be paid by

A. personal check.

B. money order.

C. cash.

D. charge card.

10. If you lose your license, you must

A. take the tests over again.

B. get a Duplicate license right away.

C. wait until it's time to renew your old one.

D. ask for a Replacement license.

CHAPTER ONE

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES

Activity 1-A
Mixed-Up Words

1. moped
2. nighttime
3. chauffeur
4. infraction
5. Department
6. intersection

Activity 1-B
Getting All the Information

1. A.✓
   B.✓
   C.
   D.✓
   E.
2. C
3. B

Activity 1-C
Are You Ready to Go On?

1. Division of Motor Vehicles
2. pedestrian
3. driver
4. Division of Florida Highway Patrol
5. felony
6. residential
7. Division of Driver Licenses
8. chauffeur

Activity 1-D
Using Your Words

1. require
2. renewed
3. restriction
4. denying
5. duplicating
6. replacement

Activity 1-E
Who Needs a License?

1. no
2. yes
3. yes
4. no
5. no
6. yes
7. no
8. yes

Activity 1-F
Homonyms

1. billed - build
2. Do - due
3. find - fined
4. threw - through
5. leased - least

1. right
2. way
3. road
4. buy; bye
5. tail
6. no
7. won
8. not
9. our
10. see

Activity 1-G
Learning to Drive

1. 1
2. 6
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 2

Activity 1-H
Contractions

1. can not
2. you will
3. are not
4. It is
5. we are
6. they are

1. doesn't
2. you're
3. isn't
4. I'll
5. don't
6. He's

Activity 1-I
Driving Aids

1. F
2. B
3. H
4. D
5. A
6. G
7. E
8. C

Activity 1-J
Synonyms

1. E
2. I
3. A
4. F
5. J
6. C
7. G
8. H
9. B
10. D

Activity 1-K
Reference Books

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. E
5. D
6. E
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. B

Activity 1-L
Driving Test

1. correct lane, all ways, vehicles
2. one, ten
3. without a reason, right lane, pass, carefully, directions, signal

Activity 1-M
Picture Graph

1. Driver license costs
2. Chauffeur
3. Replacement
4. Restricted; Regular

Activity 1-N
Kinds of Licenses

1. Replacement
2. Restricted Operator
3. Duplicate
4. Regular Operator
5. Chauffeur

Activity 1-O
Help! What do I do?

Letter #1: No. A driver needs only one kind of license.

Letter #2: No. A driver who can't pass the tests may *not* have a license.

Letter #3: No. Minors must have a parent or guardian to sign for them.

Letter #4: No. But it's a good idea to take it.

Letter #5: Yes. *Each* time you take any part of the driver's tests you must pay the $3.00.

Activity 1-P
Did You Learn?

1. C
2. D
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. B

TAKE A BREAK

Do Americans really care about saving gas? *One* way to tell is by their choice of vehicle. Look out the window or stand on a street corner. Watch an intersection for fifteen minutes. Keep a stick tally (𝍸 //) for each of the following that you see.

1. small car:
2. medium car:
3. large car:
4. van:
5. pick-up truck:
6. motorcycle or moped:
7. bicycle:

QUESTIONS:

1. Which vehicle do you think uses the most gas?

2. Which vehicle do you think uses the least gas?

3. Which kind of vehicle did you see most often?

4. Which kind of vehicle did you see least often?

5. What does this tell you about the way people in your community try to save gas?

P.S.: What kind of vehicle do you drive or plan to drive?

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CHAPTER TWO

CHAPTER TWO

GETTING READY TO LEARN

WORDS TO KNOW

Study each of these words carefully. You will need to use all of them in Chapter Two of this book.

1. Alcohol: (al kuh hall) a liquid drug such as beer, wine, or liquor
   Example: The breath test showed I had alcohol in my body.

2. Bail Bond: an agreement; putting up money to get out of jail in trust that you will show up for court
   Example: Tom posted bail bond of $250 to get out of jail. The next week he went to court.

3. Cancelled: taken away for good; no longer in force
   Example: Lynn's license was cancelled when the Department found that she was only 14 years old.

4. DUBAL: Driving with Unlawful Blood Alcohol Level or with too much alcohol in the body system (.10% or 1 part in a thousand)
   Example: Tom's friend drove him home after the party so he wouldn't get a DUBAL charge.

5. D.W.I.: Driving While Intoxicated or driving while drunk

Example: The driver's breath test showed an alcohol level above .10%. His speech was slurred and he could not walk a straight line. The officer charged him with D.W.I.

6. Financial: (fie nan chull) relating to money

Example: Mark is in financial trouble. He can't pay his bills.

7. Hearing: listening to arguments; both sides of a story are told

Example: When my license was taken, I asked for a hearing.

8. Identification: (i den tuh fuh kay shun) proof of who you are

Example: The police asked for some kind of identification. I showed my driver license.

9. Insurance coverage: a contract that shows you are protected in case of an accident (that there will be money to pay accident bills)

Example: Before you drive, get enough insurance coverage.

10. Liability: (lie uh bill uh tee) who is at fault; something you must take responsibility for

Example: You need liability insurance in case you hurt someone in an accident.

11. Personal: having to do with yourself

Example: Personal injury insurance covers you if you are hurt in an accident.

12. Policy: a written contract or agreement

Example: Everyone should have an insurance policy.

13. Privilege: being allowed or permitted to do something

Example: It is a privilege to be able to drive.

14. Registration: (rej uh stray shun) something that is recorded or written down and kept on file

Example: Registration is required for each vehicle in Florida.

15. Reinstated: to be given something back again; to be in good standing again

Example: My license was reinstated after my suspension was over.

16. Release: a statement showing that you are free or that you have met your responsibility for something
Example: I got a release from the people whose property I damaged.

17. Revocation: (rev uh kay shun) having your license taken *away* for a time period, after which you must get a new one
Example: Being found guilty of drinking while driving is one reason for revocation.

18. Security: (suh kure uh tee) protection or coverage
Example: An insurance policy offers security.

19. Statutes: books of laws for the state of Florida
Example: The Florida Statutes state that a driver must be insured.

20. Suspension: (suh spen chun) having your license taken *back* for a time period, after which you may get it back
Example: Getting too many points is a cause for suspension.

21. Violation: (vi uh lay shun) an offense; a breaking of the law
Example: Passing a stopped school bus is a violation of the law.

ACTIVITY 2-A

USING YOUR WORDS

Often new beginnings or endings are put on a word. They may change the word's meaning. If they are dropped, then the root, or base word, is left. Many of the new words in Chapter Two are like this.

Read each word below. On the line, write the root word. The first one is done for you. Check your answers on page 104.

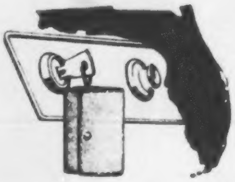
ROOT WORD

1. insurance, uninsured, insurable ___insure___
2. responsibility, irresponsible, responsibly ____________
3. suspension, suspended, non-suspension ____________
4. violation, violator, violated ____________
5. alcoholism , alcoholic, nonalcoholic ____________
6. financed, financial, refinance ____________
7. cancellation, cancelling, cancelled ____________
8. impersonal, personified, personality ____________
9. releasing, released, unreleased ____________
10. revoked, revocation, revoking ____________

CHAPTER TWO

Chapter Two is about your driving privilege. You will also study the Florida Traffic Laws.

YOUR DRIVING PRIVILEGE



In Florida, using a motor vehicle is not a right. It is a privilege that must be earned. You must prove that you are a good driver. If you misuse your privilege, you will lose it. There are three ways a person can lose his/her license:

1. It may be revoked or *taken away.*

   This means that the person cannot drive for a set period of time. The license card is taken. A person can't get a new one until the time period is up. A license can be revoked for up to five years for each case.

2. It may be suspended or *taken back.*

   This means the driver license is taken for a shorter time period. The person can't get it back until the time is up. A license can be suspended for up to three years at a time.

3. It may be cancelled or *taken for good.*

   This means the license was given out by mistake. It will be taken away. It is no longer good. There could be many reasons for this. Maybe the Department made a mistake in giving it. Maybe the driver lied about some of the information. To get a new license the person must follow the rules... all of them.

ACTIVITY 2-B

LOSING YOUR LICENSE

Revoked... Suspended... Cancelled. In one way these words mean the same. In another way they are different. You have just read about these three ways to lose a driver license. Now answer these questions. Write suspended, revoked, or cancelled in each blank. If you need help, look back to page 64. Check your answers on page 104.

suspended revoked cancelled

1. The Department didn't know Kay was thirteen years old. Her license will be ____________________.

2. The license was taken *away* for five years. It has been ____________________.

3. The license was given by mistake. It will be ____________________.

4. The license was taken *back* for three years. It has been ____________________.

5. The license was taken *away* for four years. After the time is up, a person must get a new one. The license was ____________________.

6. The license was taken *back* for one year. After the time is up, it will be returned. The license was ____________________.

ACTIVITY 2-C

WORKING WITH WORDS

Some words have meanings that are almost the same. Below are some words like this. They are found often in this book. Read their meanings carefully. Then read the statements that follow. Choose the best word to write in the blanks. Check your answers on page 104.

may: might; or are allowed to; have permission to
can: are able to
must: have to; it is required; no other choice
will: something to be done for sure
should: ought to, but don't have to

1. You m______________ have a license if you plan to drive.
2. You m______________ be allowed to drive at night if you are almost sixteen.
3. You ______________ get your tire fixed before it goes flat.
4. You m______________ need to wear glasses to see well.
5. You ______________ find the right street if you use the map.
6. You ______________ need to pass the tests in order to get a license.

GETTING YOUR DRIVING PRIVILEGE BACK

Suppose your driver license has been taken away. It might have been revoked. It could have been suspended. It may have been cancelled. You may think you should have it back. Here is what to do.

You have a right to a *hearing* from the Department. A hearing is your chance to tell your side of the story. To get a hearing, you must ask for one. The Department will hear your case within thirty days. After the hearing, you may still feel the Department was unfair to you. If so, take your case to court. Do this in the county where you live.

DRIVER TRAINING OR ALCOHOL EDUCATION COURSE

In some cases persons must do more to get their licenses back. They won't be able to just wait out the time period. A hearing won't get their license back either. The person will have to go to a Driver Improvement School. It is the law in these cases:

1. The person's license was taken for driving while drunk (DWI).
2. The person's license was taken for having too much alcohol in his/her blood (DUBAL).
3. The person continues to break traffic laws.
4. The person got too many points for breaking traffic rules.

Persons must show proof that they are taking a Department approved class. If not, the examiner will not allow them to get a new license. They will have ninety days to finish the class. If not, the license will be cancelled. No license will be given back until the class is finished. The Department has a computer to check on drivers' records. It can tell if a person is able to drive again.

OUT-OF-STATE PERSONS

Other states take away licenses too. You can't get a Florida one if your license has been taken away by another state. This is true for any reason. You must write the Department in that state. Ask them to send proof that you are in good standing there. Take this proof to the examiner when you go to get a Florida license.

ACTIVITY 2-D

THE MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS

You just read about the licensing of out-of-state persons. Answer the following questions to check your learning progress. Check your answers on page 104.

1. Which statement best tells the main idea about the licensing of out-of-state persons?
   A. Other states take licenses away too.
   B. You can't get a Florida license if yours was taken by another state.
   C. Take your letter of proof to the examiner.
   D. You must write the Department in that state.

2. If you are an out-of-state person, when should you present proof that your license is in good standing in your other state?
   A. When you write your letter
   B. When your license is taken away
   C. When you go to get a Florida license
   D. When you have an accident

3. Where can you get proof that your license is in good standing in another state?
   A. From the Department in that state
   B. From the Department in Florida
   C. From a highway patrolman
   D. From the Florida Statutes

THE DRIVER LICENSE WILL BE REVOKED

A person's license must be taken away if he/she is found guilty of one of the following things. It is the law. The driver:

1. breaks a traffic rule while driving and a person is killed.
2. is drunk, drinking, drugged, or taking drugs while driving.
3. commits a felony while using a motor vehicle.
4. doesn't stop to help in an accident where someone is hurt or dies.
5. lies to the Department about who owns or was using a motor vehicle.
6. is found guilty of reckless driving three times in one year. The Department will also look at the number of times he/she paid money or put up bail bond instead of going to court.
7. uses a motor vehicle to do an immoral act.
8. has three serious traffic offenses or fifteen less serious ones on his/her record. This is within a five-year period. The license would be taken for five years. This kind of driver is called a habitual violator. It means he/she keeps on breaking the law. This driver wouldn't even be allowed a hearing until one year has passed.
9. goes to court for a traffic offense. The court orders his/her license to be taken away.

REASONS FOR SUSPENSIONS

The Department may take back a driver license. It must have the facts to show that the person is guilty of one of these things. The person has:

1. done something that will bring revocation if he/she is found guilty of it.
2. broken a traffic law; it caused injury, death, or property damage of more than $500.
3. been judged not mentally fit to drive.
4. allowed his/her license to be used for a reason that was against the law or dishonest.
5. done something in another state that would be reason to have his/her license taken away in Florida.
6. been found guilty of an offense in traffic court; the judge orders the suspension.
7. refused to take the drunk driving test.
8. broken a traffic law; the court required the driver to do certain things by a set time. The driver did not.
9. broken one of the restrictions on his/her license. The first time the person is found guilty of this, he/she will be warned. The second time the license will be taken for thirty days. The third time it may be lost for ninety days. If it happens a fourth time, the license will be suspended for one year.

POINT SYSTEM

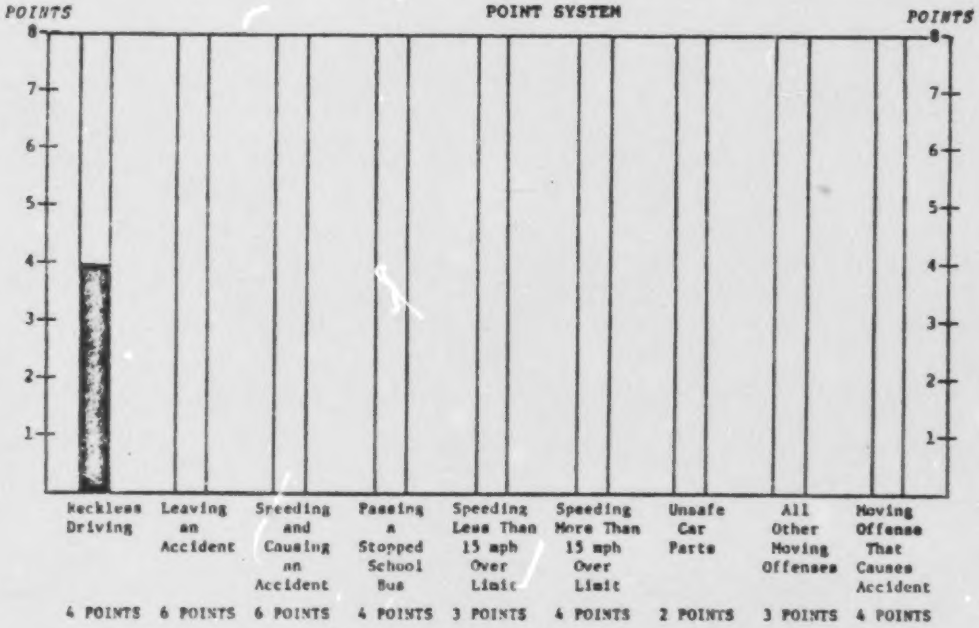
The Department has a way to keep track of the traffic rules a person breaks. This plan is called a point system. Each time a person is found guilty of breaking a traffic law, he/she is given points. They are put on the person's driving record. Here are the offenses that points are given for:

	VIOLATION	POINTS
1.	Unsafe or reckless driving	4
2.	Leaving an accident where more than $50 in damage happened	6
3.	Speeding and causing an accident	6
4.	Driving past a stopped school bus	4
5.	Speeding: 15 miles or less over the speed limit	3
6.	Speeding: more than 15 miles over the speed limit	4
7.	Poor brakes, lights, steering or other unsafe car parts	2
8.	All other moving offenses (such as parking on highways outside cities)	3
9.	Any moving offenses listed above that cause an accident (other than #3)	4
10.	Breaking a traffic law in another state	½ the number of points a person would have gotten if the offense happened in Florida.

ACTIVITY 2-E

BAR GRAPH

Sometimes a bar graph is used to give a better picture of an idea. Below is one. Fill in each *bar*. Show how many points are given for breaking each law. The first one has been done for you. Check your answers on page 104.



1. What is this graph about? ______________________________
2. Which violations are the most serious? (Which ones give you the most points?) ______________________________
____
3. Which violations are the least serious? (Which ones give you the least points?) ______________________________
____
4. List all the offenses which give you four points: ________
____
____

SUSPENSION: HOW LONG?

NUMBER OF POINTS	*HOW LONG YOU WILL LOSE YOUR LICENSE*
If you get 12 points in 12 months....	one month (30 days)
If you get 18 points in 18 months....	three months (90 days)
If you get 24 points in 36 months....	one year (12 months)

To add up your points, the Department must have a date. They will use the date each offense happened.

Suppose your license has been suspended for the first time. Three points can be taken off your total if these are true:

1. It is your first suspension.
2. You went to driver improvement school.
3. You have been given a new license.

SERIOUS BREAKING OF THE LICENSE LAW

If you break a traffic law, you may have to pay a fine. You might be sent to jail. You may get both if you break any of these rules:

1. Do not use a license that isn't yours. Don't drive if your license has been taken away.
2. Don't let a person without a license drive your car or chauffeur for you. Don't rent a motor vehicle to anyone who isn't allowed to drive.
3. Do not tell lies on accident reports.
4. Don't leave from or fail to report an accident.
5. Do not drive while drinking, drunk, or on drugs.
6. Don't have more than one Florida driver license.

ACTIVITY 2-F

POINT SYSTEM

Here is a problem for you to solve. Use the point system on page 72 to help you. Check your answers on page 104.

Lynn doesn't have a very good driving record. She has broken many laws *during the last year.* Read her offenses in the list below. Write in the blanks the number of points that she was given for each offense. Use the chart on page 73 to help you.

Date	Offense	Points
March 2, 1980	Speeding: Ten miles over the speed limit	______
May 6, 1980	Driving past a stopped school bus	______
May 10, 1980	Poor brakes	______
June 5, 1980	Poor brakes	______
August 1, 1980	Reckless driving	______

How many points has Lynn gotten in the last year? (Add up your list of points): ______________________________

Will Lynn have her license suspended? (see page 74)

____

If so, for how long? ______________________________

DRIVING WHEN NOT ALLOWED

Suppose someone's license has been suspended or revoked. This person cannot drive. If found guilty of doing so, here is what will happen:

1. The person may be sent to jail.
2. The Department will check his/her suspension or revocation. They will add three more months to it.

GIVING UP THE DRIVER LICENSE

The right to give and take a driver license belongs to the State. This is the law. If the Department asks for it back, it must be given up. An order will be sent to the driver's last known address. This is called legal notice. This usually happens when a license has been suspended or revoked. If the license is not given up, this will happen:

1. More charges may be brought against the person.
2. The suspended or revoked time period will be twice as long as before.

Suppose a person is late in giving up his/her license. Here is what will happen: Each month that a driver is late adds one more month to the suspension or revocation. For example, say a license was taken for two years. The person was two months late in returning it. Now his/her license will stay revoked for two years and two months.

ACTIVITY 2-G

COMPOUND WORDS

Compound words have been made from smaller words. They are put together to form a new one. An example is policeman (police + man). Read each compound word below. On the lines, write the two words that were put together to form it. The first one is done for you. Check your answers on page 104.

1. everyone: every + One
2. without: ____________ + ____________
3. sometimes: ____________ + ____________
4. forget: ____________ + ____________
5. however: ____________ + ____________

Now look at the words below. Choose a word from each list to form a compound one. Draw a line between them. The first one is done for you. Check your answers on page 104.

LIST ONE	*LIST TWO*
high	time
out	in
motor	way
with	cycle
day	side

ACTIVITY 2-H

DICTIONARY

A dictionary (dick shun air ee) can be a very helpful tool.

1. It can show you how to spell a word.
2. It can give you a word's meaning.
3. It can be used to find how many syllables are in a word.

Dictionary words are found in the order of the alphabet. Remember this as you answer the questions below. Draw a circle around the correct answer. Check your answers on page 105.

Tim Smith and Bev Jones went to get their driver licenses. Many people were waiting in line when they arrived. Tim and Bev saw three signs above the lines of people. These read:

If your last name
begins with A - G,
line up here.

If your last name
begins with H - P,
line up here.

If your last name
begins with Q - Z,
line up here.

1. Which line should Tim stand in?

A. A - G

B. H - P

C. Q - Z

2. Which line should Bev stand in?

   A. A - G

   B. H - P

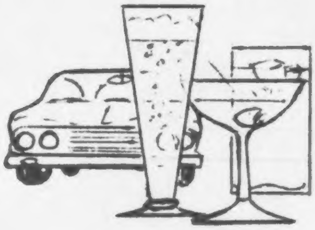
   C. Q - Z

3. Marsha Brown got her license renewed. The Department then added her name to the computer list. It was in *alphabetical* order. The list looked like this:

   1. Baker, Marc
   2. Bates, J. T.
   3. Bennett, Kay S.
   4. Biggs, Jane
   5. Bowers, T. T.
   6. Bunn, N. H.

   Where should Marsha Brown's name be added? Write her name on the line where it belongs.

DRIVING AFTER DRINKING



Trying to drive after one has been drinking is dangerous. The Department asks you to think about these things:

1. Liquor hurts your power to think and act quickly. It makes you see less clearly. After several drinks, you cannot drive like you could if you were sober.
2. Alcohol is a drug. It acts on your body in different ways at different times. How it acts may depend on your mood or your health. The amount of food in your stomach could make a difference too. Taking medicine or other drugs along with alcohol is especially dangerous.
3. About one hour is needed to take away the effect of one drink. (Two drinks = two hours)
4. The chances of having a traffic accident get worse after each drink taken.
5. Some people think there are ways to sober up. Drinking coffee and taking fresh air are two of these. But they are not much good. Only time will really help.
6. Liquor goes straight into the blood. It doesn't get digested. The liver needs time to clean the blood. Then it must get the alcohol out of the body.
7. The amount of blood alcohol in these three drinks is the same:
    a. a one-ounce shot of whiskey
    b. a three-ounce glass of wine
    c. a twelve-ounce beer

8. What is the first thing to happen after a person drinks? The power to think well is hurt.

9. A driver is more likely to have an accident if he/she has been drinking. This has been proven. The more you drink, the higher your chances become.

10. Alcohol is a drug. It lowers your mood. Suppose you drive with other drugs too. This is even more dangerous than alcohol alone.

11. Many people say that they don't drink. But of all people over eighteen, 70% of them do.

DRIVING WHILE DRINKING OR DRUNK

You should not drive if you have been drinking or taking drugs. It is dangerous! You might hurt or kill someone. Even one drink may cause you to:

1. move or act more slowly.
2. think you can do things you really can't.
3. not be able to keep your mind on your driving.
4. have trouble seeing well.

It doesn't make a difference what kind of alcohol you drink. It doesn't matter if you drink on a full or empty stomach. The important thing is how much alcohol is in your blood. How has it changed the way you are able to drive?

DWI: DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED OR DRUNK

A driver may be charged with DWI if:

1. a breath test shows there is more than 0.10% (one tenth of one percent) alcohol in his/her blood *AND*
2. the officer sees that the driver is not able to act in a normal way. For example, the driver cannot walk a straight line or his/her speech is slurred.

A DWI charge is more serious than a DUBAL one. This will happen *the first time* a person is found guilty:

1. The person will be fined from $25 to $500; or
2. The person will serve up to six months in jail; or
3. The person will get fined *AND* go to jail.

And his/her license *will* be taken away for at least three months. It may be revoked for one year.

The Second Time: (if it happens within three years of the first time)

1. The person will go to jail for at least ten days. He/She may go to jail for up to six months.
2. The person will pay a fine. It may be as much as $500.
3. Suppose the second time happens within five years of the first. The person will lose his/her license for at least six months. It may be revoked for up to two years.

The Third Time: (if it happens within five years of the first time)

1. The person will go to jail for at least thirty days. He/She may go to jail for as long as one year.
2. The person will be fined up to $1,000.
3. The person will lose his/her license for five years.

DUBAL

DUBAL means driving with too much alcohol in the blood. A driver can be charged with DUBAL if a breath test shows more than .10% alcohol in his/her blood. Here is what will happen if someone is found guilty of a DUBAL charge:

The First Time:

1. The person will go to jail for up to 90 days; or
2. The person will be fined up to $250; or
3. The person will get fined and go to jail.
4. The person will lose his/her license for at least 30 days. It may be revoked for up to 90 days.

The Second Time: (if it happens within three years of the first time)

1. The person will go to jail for at least ten days. He/She may be sent to jail for six months.
2. The person will be fined up to $500.

Suppose the person was found guilty of DUBAL for a *second* time within five years of his/her first. The person will lose his/her license for at least six months. It may be revoked for up to two years.

The Third Time: (if it happens within five years of the first time)

1. The person will go to jail for at least 30 days. He/She may be sent to jail for up to 12 months.
2. The person will be fined up to $500.
3. The person will lose his/her license for five years.

Suppose a person gets a DWI or DUBAL charge and does not get another one for ten years. If so, the Department will treat this one as the first time.

ACTIVITY 2-I

CHECK YOUR LEARNING

You have just read about driving and drinking. See if you can answer these questions. Circle the right answer. Look on the pages given only if you need help. Check your answers on page 105.

1. Alcohol doesn't go straight into the blood. It has to be digested first. (page 80, #6)

   TRUE or FALSE

2. Drinking an ounce of whiskey puts more alcohol in someone's blood than drinking a twelve-ounce beer. (page 80, #7)

   TRUE or FALSE

3. Alcohol is a drug. (page 80, #2)

   TRUE or FALSE

4. The first time someone gets a DWI charge his/her license will be taken away. (page 82)

   TRUE or FALSE

5. A DUBAL charge is not as bad as a DWI one. (pages 82 and 83)

   TRUE or FALSE

6. Suppose someone gets a DWI or DUBAL charge. He/She doesn't get another one for ten years. The Department will treat the new charge as if it were a first one. (page 83)

   TRUE or FALSE

TESTS FOR DRUNK DRIVING

Suppose a person has a Florida driver license. He/She is arrested for driving while drunk. The person may be asked to take a breath test. The reason is to find out how much alcohol is in his/her blood. If it is more than 0.10%, this shows that the person is drunk. A driver must take the breath test if asked. If he/she will not, the driver license will be suspended for three months.

DRIVING WHILE ILL OR ON DRUGS

A doctor may give you medicine. These drugs can make you feel better. But they still may bother your driving. They can change your mood. Your power to think might be less. You may not be able to act as quickly. Your eyesight could be less also. For these reasons, don't drive if you are sick. Don't drive if you are taking drugs.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Sometimes people need to show proof of who they are. Cashing a check is such a case. A driver license is often used for this. But what if you don't drive? If you don't, the Department will give you an identification card. Here are the rules for getting one:

1. You must be at least 12 years old.
2. You do not have a Florida driver license.
3. You bring proof of how old you are.
4. You pay $3.00.

The ID card will show your picture. It will have your name and address. Your date of birth and social security number will be shown. It will also have your race, sex, height, and weight. Your card will be good for four years. Don't lose it. You must pay $2.50 for a new one.

ACTIVITY 2-J

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation (uh bree vee a shun) is a way to shorten words. An example is Mr. (mister). Abbreviated words are usually followed by a period (.).

Read each abbreviation. Write the word it stands for:

1. Ave. ____________________
2. yr. ____________________
3. ed. or educ. ____________________
4. mtg. ____________________
5. ft. ____________________

Read each word. Write its abbreviation:

1. Doctor ___________
2. Street ___________
3. identification ___________
4. hour ___________
5. Company ___________

(Did you use a period after each abbreviation?)

You may shorten words in still another way. This is by just dropping part of the word or words. One example is goodbye (bye!). Read the words below. In the space, write how they might be shortened.

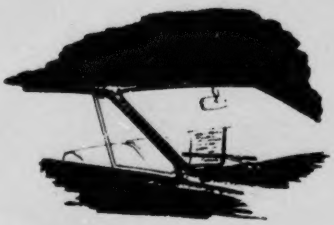
1. telephone: ___________
2. bathtub: ___________
3. eye glasses: ___________
4. okay: ___________
5. movie theater ___________

Check your answers on page 105.

ACCIDENTS

You may hit a vehicle with no one in it. This is what you should do:

1. Report it to the police.
2. Try to find the person who owns the vehicle. Give the person your name and address.
3. If you can't find the person, write a note. Put your name and address on it. Leave it where it can be seen. You may want to place it on the front window of the car.



You might hit an object other than a car. You must report it the same way.

You may be in an accident where someone is hurt or killed. Here is what you should do:

1. Stop right away.
2. Try to give any help that you can.
3. Give your name and address. Give the registration number of your vehicle.
4. Show your driver license if asked.

Reporting an accident is important. In some cases someone is hurt or killed. Some property damage is usually done. If you are in such an accident, tell an officer right away. You might call the police. You could reach the Sheriff's office. Or you might get the highway patrol.

TELEPHONE
TELEPHONE

If an officer comes, he/she will write a report. If not, you must write one. Tell about the accident. State how, when, and where it happened. Give names and addresses of the persons in it. Send your report to the Department within five days.

ROAD BLOCKED

It is dangerous to block traffic for any reason. It is also against the law. If you have trouble with your vehicle, find someone to help you move it.

GOING TO COURT

You may have to go to court if you are in an accident. Most likely all the persons in the accident will go to court. This could be in either a Civil or Criminal Court.

When called, an officer comes to the scene of an accident. He/She fills out a report about what happened. One or more of the drivers may get tickets for breaking traffic rules. Everyone who had anything to do with the accident may have to go to court. The judge will want to hear all sides of the story. If you are in an accident, you will be told if you need to go to court. You will be told when and where to go.

Suppose you think the other person caused the accident. You may sue him/her. That is, you may go to court to try to get back money for your damages. This court isn't the same as the traffic court or criminal court. Suing to get back the amount of damages is done in a *civil* court. You may be found guilty in the traffic or criminal court. This does not mean that you will also be found guilty in the civil court.

ACTIVITY 2-K

WORDS WITH MANY MEANINGS

Many words have more than one meaning. They are used in more than one way. One example is the word *running*.

Running:

A. the operation of an engine
Example: My car isn't *running* very well. It needs a tune-up.

B. left on; flowing or dripping
Example: Because of the heavy rains, water was *running* down the streets.

C. taking part in a contest
Example: How many people are *running* for President of the club?

D. taking a chance; being held liable
Example: Sue works too hard. She is *running* the risk of getting sick.

E. foot movement at a fast pace
Example: We are *running* two miles to prepare for the race.

Read each statement below. Decide which meaning above best fits the sentence. Write its letter in the blank. Check your answers on page 105.

_____ 1. Who left the water running?

_____ 2. Lynn was running as fast as she could go.

_____ 3. Mike left the engine running while he checked the tires.

_____ 4. Sue is running the risk of being caught when she speeds like that.

_____ 5. Are you running for town mayor this year?

ACTIVITY 2-L

SYNONYMS

You know that synonyms are words with the same, or nearly the same, meaning. Sometimes a sentence gives a word and later follows it with a synonym for the word. This helps you understand the word's meaning. Here is an example:

Some restrictions or limits were put on his license.

Limits is a synonym for *restrictions.*

Read each sentence below. Each circled word is followed by a synonym. Find and underline it.

1. The Florida Statutes or laws have a part about car insurance.
2. She was charged with one violation or offense.
3. Don't drive while intoxicated or drunk.
4. Alcohol, or liquor, is dangerous to your driving.
5. You will be allowed or permitted to retake the test.
6. Mike's license was revoked or taken away for two years.

Sometimes a word will be stated and then followed by its meaning. Here is an example:

A minor, or a person under 18, may still have a license.

Read the sentences below. Look at the circled word. Find its meaning and underline it.

1. The applicant, or person requesting a license, should first study the handbook.
2. The judge found him innocent or not guilty of the charge.
3. Bright headlights reflect or bounce light back in the fog.

Check your answers on page 105.

INSURANCE LAW

You must have liability insurance on your vehicle. If you don't, you could lose your license. You might also lose your license tags. Your vehicle registration may be taken as well. This is also true for vehicles that you own with another person.

This law is to protect people who are hurt because of your fault. It is also to protect their property in case of damage. And it helps with safety. People who keep breaking traffic laws are kept off the roads. So are people who won't pay damages when they have caused an accident.

HOW MUCH LIABILITY INSURANCE IS NEEDED?

1. $10,000 for injury to one person
2. $20,000 for injury to two or more people
3. $5,000 for damage to property

You must prove you have this much coverage if you are charged in an accident where:

1. someone was injured or killed
2. property damage was more than $500

It doesn't matter what kind of vehicle you drive. You must have liability coverage. This includes motorcycles and mopeds.

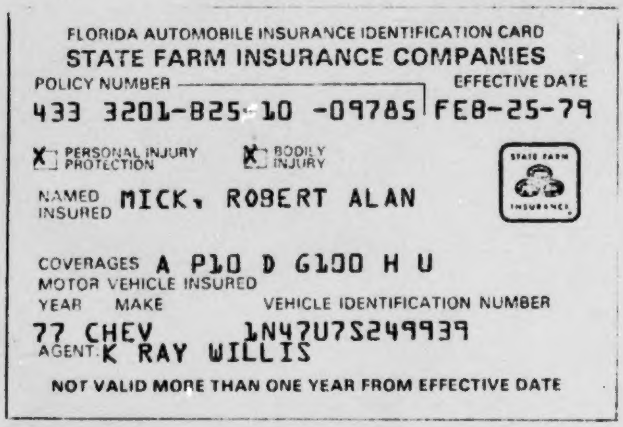
You may be charged with an accident while your license is suspended or revoked. You must show that you had insurance on the date of the accident.

HOW THE LAW WORKS

You must have liability insurance. You will get it from an insurance company. It should be one that is licensed to do business in Florida. Your insurance company will give you a card. Always keep it with you. If you are in an accident, your card can show this information:

1. Your name and your insurance company
2. Your policy number
3. The kind of vehicle you drive
4. Your vehicle registration number
5. How much you are insured for
6. How long you are insured for

Your card will look something like this:



FLORIDA AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE IDENTIFICATION CARD
STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES
POLICY NUMBER 433 3201-B25-10 -09785
EFFECTIVE DATE FEB-25-79
☒ PERSONAL INJURY PROTECTION ☒ BODILY INJURY
NAMED INSURED MICK, ROBERT ALAN
COVERAGES A P10 D G100 H U
MOTOR VEHICLE INSURED
YEAR 77 MAKE CHEV VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 1N47U7S249939
AGENT K RAY WILLIS
NOT VALID MORE THAN ONE YEAR FROM EFFECTIVE DATE

WHAT IF YOU ARE IN AN ACCIDENT?

A police officer should be called to the scene of the accident. You will be asked about your insurance. Show your insurance card. It will show your insurance company. It will give your policy number. This information will be checked. The officer will call the Bureau (byour oh) of Financial Responsibility.

You may not have your insurance card with you. If not, a form will be mailed to you (Form SR-21). You must fill it out. Return it to the Department within ten days.

What if you are not insured when you have an accident?

1. You will be required to get insurance right away.
2. You must prove to the Department that you are now insured.
3. You must keep on proving that you are insured for three years.

You must also do *one* of the following:

1. Get a release from all persons hurt in the accident. You will also need one from anyone whose property was damaged. A release means that you are in good standing with these people. It means you have paid all the bills from the accident. OR,
2. Leave a sum of money with the State. This will be used to pay any bills from the accident.

SECURITY or protection

Suppose you cause an accident. You could be sued in Civil Court. People who were hurt may sue you. So might people whose property was damaged. And you could be sued by the families of persons who were killed. If you are found guilty,your license, tags, and registration may be taken away. You could also be forced to pay a lot of money. To protect yourself and others, you should have some security. The following are examples. Each is a guarantee that you have the money to pay in an accident. You should have one of them:

1. Automobile Liability Insurance
2. Surety Bond
3. Certificate of self insurance
4. Certificate of deposit of cash or securities

PERSONAL INJURY PROTECTION or PIP

This is insurance to cover you, the driver. If you drive a four-wheeled vehicle, you must have $10,000 worth. Your policy must be up-to-date at all times. If not, your license will be suspended. You may want to change insurance companies. If so, the Department will send you a form (Form SR-21). Fill it out and return it to the Department.

You don't have to carry PIP if you drive a cycle or moped. But you still must have liability insurance.

WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU DON'T GET INSURANCE?

Every driver must be insured. Officials at the Department may find that you are not. They will send you a notice. This gives you only 30 days to get the insurance. If you don't, here is what will happen:

1. Your driver license will be suspended.
2. Your license tags will be taken.
3. Your vehicle registration will be taken.

All these could be taken for three years. You can get them back sooner if you meet the law. That is, they will be returned if you get insured.

Suppose your license was taken because you didn't pay all the bills from an accident? You can get your license back after you have paid them all.

What if you don't turn in your license or tag? You may be fined up to $500. You may go to jail for up to 60 days. You might have to do both.

ACTIVITY 2-M

INSURANCE LAW

You have just read about insurance laws. See if you can answer these questions. If you need help, look back to the pages given. Check your answers on page 105.

1. Does a motorcycle driver need liability insurance? (page 92)

____

2. Where do you get insurance? (page 93) ____________________

____

3. How much liability insurance do you need for damage to personal property? (page 92) ____________________

4. Which persons can sue if you caused an accident? (page 95)

____

____

5. How can you show proof that you are insured? (page 93)

____

____

6. Why is PIP insurance important to you? (page 95) ______

____

7. Does a motor cycle driver have to get PIP insurance? (page 95) ______________

8. What happens if you don't turn in your license, tags, and registration? (page 96) ____________________

____

____

ACTIVITY 2-N

SHORTENING WORDS

There are ways to abbreviate or shorten words. One way is to use letters that stand for words. An example is U.S.A. (United States of America.) Look at the abbreviations below. Write the words that they stand for. Check your answers on page 105.

1. D.W.I.: ______________________________
2. A.F.C. or N.F.C.: ______________________________
3. P.I.P. ______________________________
4. E.R.A. ______________________________
5. M.P.H. ______________________________

Sometimes — when letters are used to stand for words, they form a word themselves. One example is: UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund). Words like these are called *acronyms*. Read each acronym below. Write the words that make up the acronym. (These are hard. If you need help, check the answers on page 105.)

1. NASA ______________________________
2. VISTA ______________________________
3. DUBAL ______________________________
4. FAMU ______________________________
5. WHO ______________________________

HOW DO YOU GET YOUR LICENSE BACK?

The Florida Statutes are books of the Florida laws. Sections 324.051 (2) and 324.072 are on driver insurance. One part tells about a driver losing his/her license, tags, or registration. To get them back, the law states that you must:

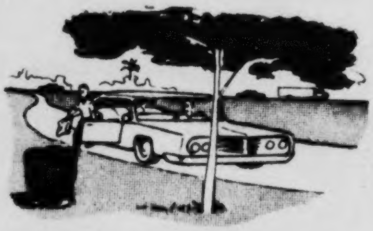
1. Prove that you are insured.
2. Pay all accident bills you owe.
3. Pay a $15.00 fee to the Department.

OUT-OF-STATE PERSONS

Other states take away driving privileges too. Maybe yours was taken for not having insurance. If so, you cannot get a Florida license. You must write the Department in that state. Ask for a written release. This tells that you are now in good standing there. Your license is no longer suspended or revoked. Take the letter to the examiner when you go to get your Florida license.

LITTERING AND ROAD DAMAGE

Trash thrown out a car window makes our highways look bad. It can also be harmful to other drivers. Littering is against the law! The driver is in charge of his/her car. He/She could be given a fine of $25 or more for littering.



Damaging roads is also against the law. It is harmful to other drivers. It is costly to repair. Don't drive on the rim of a flat tire. This is one way to damage the roads.

ACTIVITY 2-O

DID YOU LEARN?

Here is a practice test. It will let you know if you have learned what is in Chapter Two. Circle the best answer to each question. Check your answers on page 105.

1. Driving is a
   - A. right of all persons.
   - B. privilege that must be earned.
   - C. skill that all people do well.
   - D. way of working off anger.

2. Your license will be suspended for one month if you get a total of
   - A. 6 points in 12 months.
   - B. 12 points in 12 months.
   - C. 18 points in 18 months.
   - D. 24 points in 36 months.

3. What should you do if you hit an empty vehicle?
   - A. Drive away if the damage isn't too bad.
   - B. Tell a friend your side of the story.
   - C. Sue the owner of the vehicle.
   - D. Place a note with your name and address on the window of the car.

4. Where can you find out how many points are given for traffic violations?

   A. In the driver handbook
   B. On your driver license
   C. On your insurance card
   D. In the Florida Statutes

5. Why is it against the law to drive when you are drunk?

   A. It makes you too sharp for driving.
   B. You are more likely to cause an accident.
   C. You might forget the name of your insurance company.
   D. You could get three points on your driving record.

6. How long will your license be suspended if you get 24 points in 36 months?

   A. Three months
   B. Six months
   C. One year
   D. Two years

7. When does the law require that a driver license be taken away?

   A. When someone gets ten points in 12 months
   B. When someone is late in getting a safety inspection sticker
   C. When someone kills another person in a traffic accident
   D. When someone gets a parking ticket

8. When you are in an accident, the first thing you should do is

   A. stop your car and give help if you can.

   B. drive to the nearest phone and call someone.

   C. check to see if you have your insurance card.

   D. keep driving so you won't be involved.

9. Suppose a police officer stops you and thinks you are drunk. You might be asked to take a test. Which test is this?

   A. The written part of the driver's test

   B. The chemical breath test

   C. The vision test

   D. The parallel parking test

10. You may have to go to court if

   A. you are the driver who has had an accident.

   B. your safety inspection sticker is not up-to-date.

   C. a policeman gives you a warning.

   D. you see someone else get a parking ticket.

CHAPTER TWO

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES

Activity 2-A
Using Your Words

1. insure
2. responsible
3. suspend
4. violate
5. alcohol
6. finance
7. cancel
8. person
9. release
10. revoke

Activity 2-B
Losing Your License

1. cancelled
2. revoked
3. cancelled
4. suspended
5. revoked
6. suspended

Activity 2-C
Working With Words

1. must
2. may
3. should
4. may
5. can
6. will

Activity 2-D
The Main Idea and Details

1. B
2. C
3. A

Activity 2-E
Bar Graph

1. the point system
2. leaving an accident; speeding and causing an accident
3. unsafe car parts; speeding less than 15 mph over limit; all other moving offenses
4. reckless driving; passing a stopped school bus; speeding more than 15 mph over limit; moving offense that causes accident

Activity 2-F
Point System

Points: 3
4
2
2
4
Total: 15

Yes, Lynn will have her license suspended for one month

Activity 2-G
Compound Words

1. every + one
2. with + out
3. some + times
4. for + get
5. how + ever

highway
outside
motorcycle
within
daytime

Activity 2-H
Dictionary

1. C
2. B
3. between Bowers and Bunn

Activity 2-I
Check Your Learning

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. True

Activity 2-J
Abbreviations

1. avenue
2. year
3. education
4. meeting
5. foot

1. Dr.
2. St.
3. ID.
4. hr.
5. Co.

1. phone
2. bath or tub
3. glasses
4. ok
5. movies

Activity 2-K
Words With Many Meanings

1. B
2. E
3. A
4. D
5. C

Activity 2-L
Synonyms

1. laws
2. offense
3. drunk
4. liquor
5. permitted
6. taken away

1. person requesting a license
2. not guilty
3. bounce light back

Activity 2-M
Insurance Law

1. yes
2. from an insurance company
3. $5,000
4. persons hurt, families of persons killed, and persons whose property was damaged
5. insurance card
6. it covers YOU
7. no
8. You may be fined up to $500, go to jail for up to 60 days or both

Activity 2-N
Shortening Words

1. Driving While Intoxicated
2. American Football Conference or National Football Conference
3. Personal Injury Protection
4. Equal Rights Amendment
5. miles per hour

1. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
2. Volunteers in Service to America
3. Driving with Unlawful Blood Alcohol Level
4. Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University
5. World Health Organization

Activity 2-O
Did You Learn?

1. B
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. A

TAKE A BREAK!

As you walk around today, watch for drivers who are wasting gas. Write tally marks (𝍸 /) each time you see one of these:

GAS WASTERS

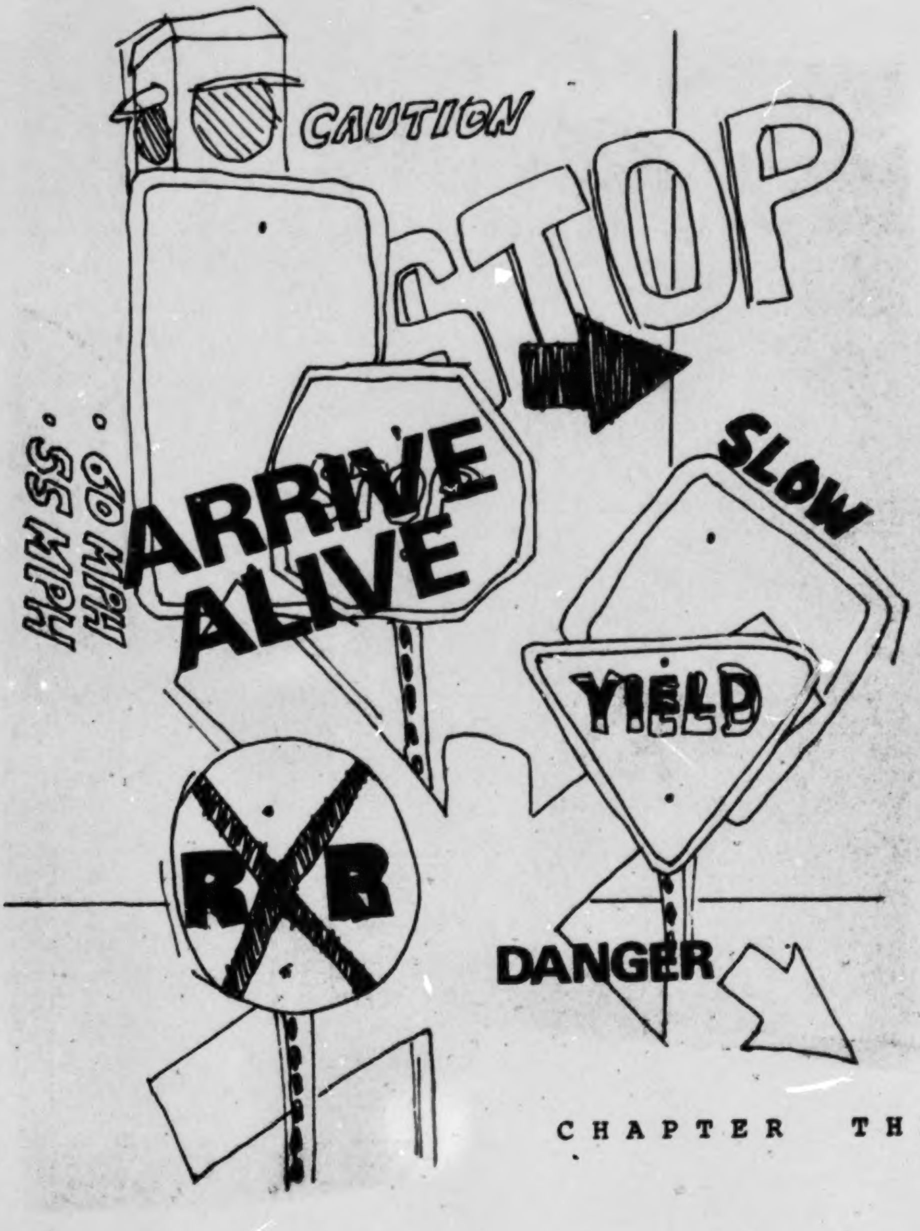
1. Vehicles with smoky exhausts: ________________
2. Vehicles making *jack rabbit* or fast starts: ________________
3. Vehicles that keep making lane changes on the road for no good reason: ________________
4. Vehicles that are speeding: ________________
5. Vehicles that have engines *racing* at traffic lights: ________________
6. Vehicles that are *running* or idling at drive-in windows: ________________
7. Vehicles that go slowly, then fast, then slowly again (for no real reason): ________________

1. Which of these did you see the most?

2. Which of these did you see the least?

3. Are people wasting gas in your city or town?

4. Do you do any of these things with your vehicle?


CAUTION
STOP
60 MPH
55 MPH
ARRIVE ALIVE
SLOW
YIELD
R R
DANGER

CHAPTER THREE

CHAPTER THREE

GETTING READY TO LEARN

WORDS TO KNOW

Study each of these words carefully. You will need to use all of them in Chapter Three of this book.

1. Accelerate: (ak sell ur ate) to move faster or gain speed
   Example: A driver should accelerate when getting on an expressway.

2. Adjust: to change for a good reason
   Example: You must adjust your speed when driving in heavy traffic.

3. Advance: ahead of time; beforehand
   Example: Use a signal in advance of making a left or right turn.

4. Centrifugal Force: (sen triff uh gull) a force that causes an outward pull as you drive around a curve
   Example: Don't use too much speed when rounding a curve. Centrifugal force may cause your car to turn over.

5. Concentration: (con sun tray shun) giving your attention to just one thing; thinking hard

   Example: Driving needs all your concentration.

6. Energy Conservation: the practice of saving energy resources such as gas and oil

   Example: One way to practice energy conservation is to buy a car that gets good gas mileage.

7. Exit: a place to leave from or get off at

   Example: Take the next exit from the expressway to reach the city.

8. Force of Impact: the amount of power or force when two things hit one another

   Example: The force of impact in the crash was so great that the driver was thrown from the car.

9. Friction: how two things hold and work together

   Example: Friction is the force between a vehicle's tires and the road's surface.

10. Gravity: the force that gives weight to your car

    Example: When you go down a hill, gravity causes your car to move faster.

11. Hydroplaning: (high druh plane ing) gliding, or riding on water surface

Example: On wet roads, at a high speed, your car may be hydroplaning. That is, it is riding on water instead of the road's surface.

12. Maximum: the most or highest

Example: The maximum speed limit of any Florida road is 55 m.p.h. This means that 55 m.p.h. is the highest speed you may travel.

13. Median: (mee dee uhn) the dividing strip between lanes on a road; it separates traffic going in opposite directions

Example: It is against the law to cross over a median strip on a highway.

14. Merge: to come together; join with

Example: When getting on an expressway, the driver must merge into traffic.

15. Minimum: the least or lowest

Example: The minimum speed on an expressway may be 40 m.p.h. This means that 40 m.p.h. is the lowest speed you should drive.

16. Pavement: the firm, level traveling surface of a road (such as cement or asphalt)

Example: Cars should not stop on the pavement of a road.

17. Prohibited: not allowed

Example: Florida drivers are prohibited from driving without a license.

18. Reflectors: objects that let light shine back from them

Example: There were yellow reflectors along the edge of the road.

19. Regulatory: (reg you luh tor ee) having to do with rules that are needed for orderly driving

Example: There are regulatory signs on the highways. These show drivers the rules that everyone is to follow.

20. Shoulder: the area along the edge of a paved road

Example: A driver should not pass on the shoulder of a road.

21. Tread: a pattern of ridges and grooves cut into the surface of a tire

Example: A tire has poor tread when the ridges are worn and smooth.

22. Yield: give way to; allow another to go first

Example: Always yield to a person crossing the street.

23. Zone: an area or stretch of highway that may have special rules

Example: You are to drive slowly in a school zone.

ACTIVITY 3-A

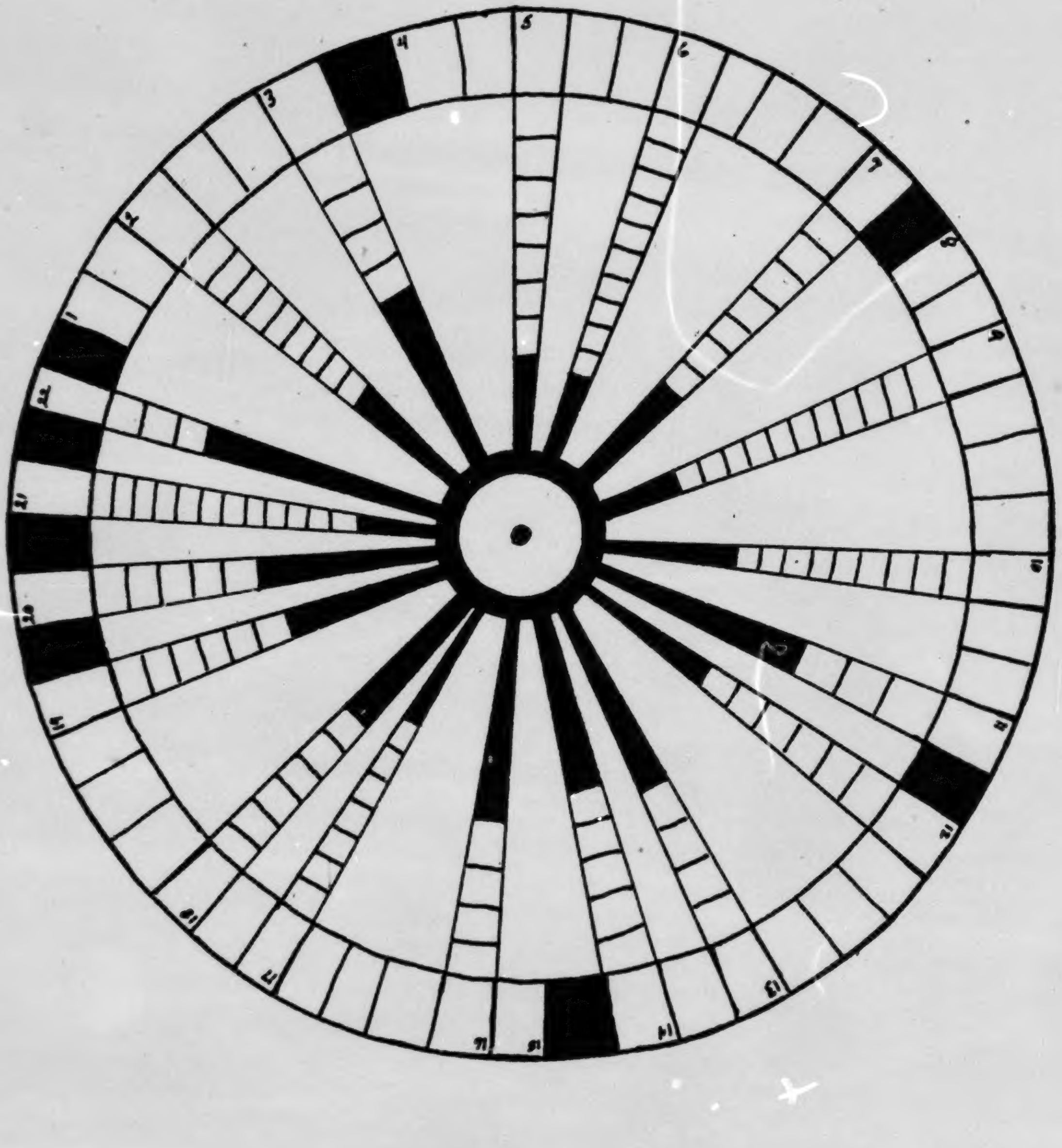
USING YOUR WORDS

HOW TO DO A CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1. Always use a pencil. Print one letter to each square.
2. Print across the page if the clue is given in the ACROSS list.
3. Print down the page if the clue is given in the DOWN list.
4. It is usually easier to do ACROSS WORDS first, then the DOWN words.
5. If you do not know an answer right away, go on to the next one. Blocks already filled in will help you.
6. Clues are given in three ways:
   a. Sometimes they are sentences with blanks to fill in.
   b. They may be meanings to the words given.
   c. Sometimes the clues are only hints.

The crossword puzzle on the next page gives you sentences *and* hints. This way you can practice both kinds of clues. Try to answer using the sentences. If you have trouble, check the hints.

Complete this crossword puzzle. Use all your vocabulary words from Chapter Three. When you are finished, check your answers on page 213.


1
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21
22

ACROSS

1. The force of _____ is greater when a driver's speed is higher.
Hint: when two things hit one another

4. There were red _____ along the edge of the road.
Hint: objects that allow light to shine back off of them

8. A driver should _____ when entering an expressway.
Hint: to gain speed

12. The highest speed a driver may go is the _____ speed.
Hint: the definition is in the sentence

15. On wet roads, at fast speeds, your car may be _____.
Hint: gliding on water instead of the road surface

20. The first letter of the alphabet

21. The third letter of the alphabet

22. The last letter of the alphabet

DOWN

2. Driving without a license is _____.
Hint: not allowed; forbidden

3. A tire has poor _____ when the ridges are worn down and smooth.
Hint: a pattern of ridges cut into the surface of a tire

5. _____ is the force between your tires and the road's surface.
Hint: the definition is in the sentence

6. _____ force can cause your car to turn over if you round a curve at too much speed.
Hint: a force that causes an outward pull

7. A driver should not pass on the _____ of the road.
Hint: an area running along the edge of a road

9. Energy _____ is an important part of being a good driver.
Hint: ways of saving

10. There are _____ signs on the highway to show the driver what rules to follow.
Hint: having to do with rules to bring about order

11. Show that you are turning before you _____ the highway.
Hint: to get off or leave

12. The least or slowest speed is the _____ speed.
Hint: the definition is in the sentence

13. Your car must _____ with others into only one lane when the road narrows.
Hint: to join together

14. A driver should never cross the _____.
Hint: the middle section of a divided highway

16. A driver with a stop sign must _____ to drivers already on the highway.
Hint: to give way or to allow another to go first

17. Because of the rain, the _____ was wet.
Hint: the traveling surface of a road

18. A driver should plan to turn in _____ of the corner.
Hint: ahead of time

19. When you are going downhill, _____ causes your car to have more weight.
Hint: the force that gives weight to your car

20. You must _____ your speed when driving in rain.
Hint: to change for a good reason

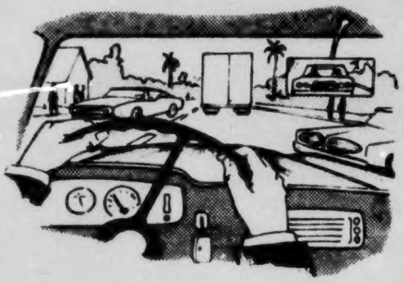
21. Driving needs your total _____.
Hint: giving your attention to one thing

22. You must drive slowly in a school _____.
Hint: an area of highway with special rules

CHAPTER THREE

There is a lot to learn in Chapter Three. You'll read all about how to be a good driver. You'll study road signs and signals. You will find many pictures in this chapter. They are meant to give you a better idea of things. Use them to help you understand the information.

HOW TO BE A GOOD DRIVER



Good driving doesn't just happen. It takes practice. And you must really want to be a good driver. Many drivers don't care. Train yourself to keep your eyes moving all the time. Look in all directions. This way you'll be able to spot danger ahead of time. You will be able to act upon it.

Know the traffic rules. Understand and follow them. Keep your vehicle in good running order. Know when to drive more slowly. Watch out for other drivers.

CONCENTRATION (con sun tray shun) means thinking hard. It can be one of the most important helps to your driving. Keep your mind on what you are doing. Don't daydream or "window shop" while driving. Don't talk a lot with your passengers. Also, don't drive when you are angry or worried. Take time to settle your mind first. Driving a car is a full-time job.

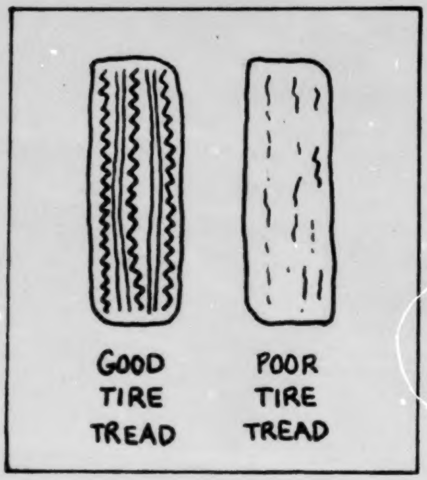
Some drivers say this after causing an accident: "I don't know what happened!" Don't let this happen to you. CONCENTRATE WHEN YOU DRIVE.

The kind of person you are often tells what type of driver you will be. This is because driving a car may give a feeling of power and control. Drivers use this in many ways. They may show that they are selfish. The better driver is one who is thoughtful. Realize that the road must be shared with others. Think about what you are doing. Plan how you might need to act. Watch out for other drivers who may not be so thoughtful. Your age doesn't really matter; your maturity does.

NATURAL LAWS

There are some things that can make your car act in ways you cannot help. But you *can* plan ahead for them. You should know how they work.

1. *Friction* is how well two surfaces hold together. In your car, it is the grip between your tires and the road. This grip helps you keep control. Good tire tread and a dry road give the best friction.



Friction also controls how your car's brakes work. It slows or stops the turning of your wheels. Tire and road friction stop your car.

How can you plan ahead for friction? See that your tires have good tread. Be sure your brakes are in good working order. Drive more carefully on roads that are wet or rough.

2. *Hydroplaning* (high druh plane ing) means gliding on water. This is what your car does on a wet road, at a high rate of speed. Usually your tires "wipe" or touch the road as they turn. Suppose, though, that the road is wet. The faster you go, the less your tires can wipe the road. In fact, they begin to ride on a layer of rain water that is covering the road. In most cars, this starts to happen at about 35 m.p.h. It gets worse as you go faster. At about 55 m.p.h. in the rain, your car tires may be completely riding on that layer of water. Just think: In a heavy rainstorm, at 55 m.p.h., your car tires may not even be touching the road. That's really dangerous! Suppose you try to put on your brakes? What if you need to speed up? What about trying to turn a corner? Since your tires have no traction (friction), your car will skid, or slide along the road. You won't have much control.

Hydroplaning can happen with a motorcycle too. In fact, it is more dangerous than with a car. One reason is that the rider must keep his/her balance while keeping control at the same time.

How can you plan ahead for hydroplaning? One way is to watch your speed in the rain. It is also helpful to have good tires with deep treads. These will let water get loose from under the tires. They will help keep *some* traction at normal speeds. But when the water is deeper than the tire treads, hydroplaning *will* happen. You can count on it with speeds above 50 m.p.h. in the rain.

3. *Gravity* is the force that gives weight to your car. This makes it harder to stop when you are going downhill. For this reason you would need more distance to stop. Suppose you put a heavy load on top of your car. You have made the center of gravity higher. Your chances of turning over are much greater.

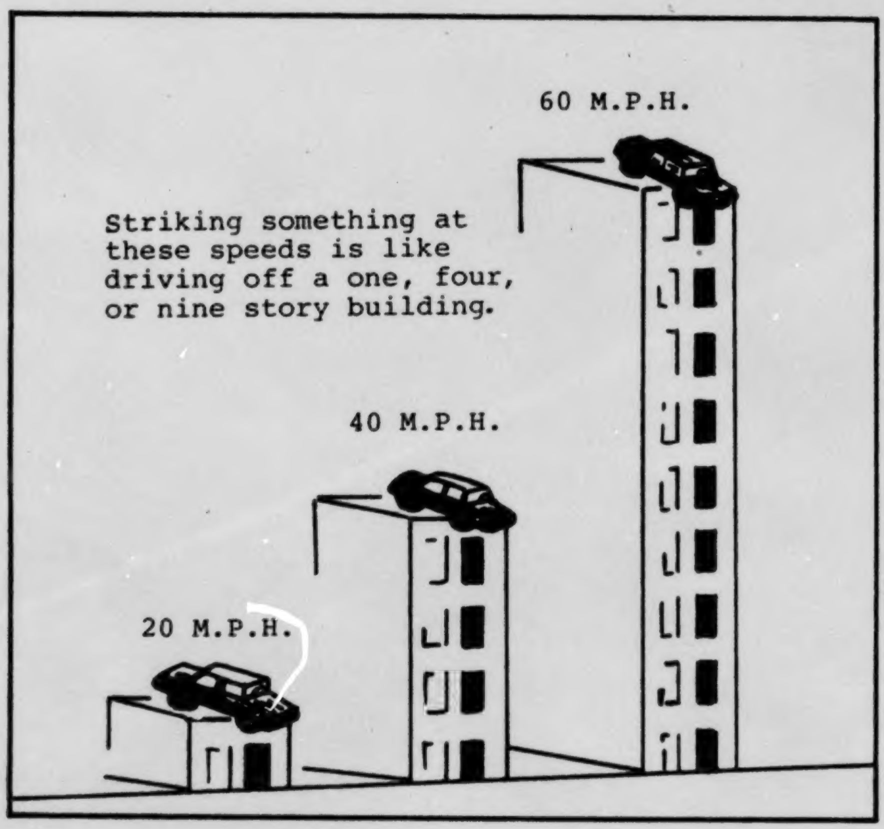
How can you plan ahead for gravity? Remember that you need more distance to stop when going down a hill. Also think about your chances of turning over when you put a heavy load on top of your car. Drive with that in mind.

4. *Centrifugal force* (sen triff uh gull) is that which pulls your vehicle outward as you go around a curve. The sharper the curve, the more you will feel this force. In order to keep your car on the road, two things are needed. First you must lower your speed. Secondly, the curve should be "banked", or angled inward, to give better control. If your speed is too fast or the curve is not banked properly, you could lose control. Your vehicle could turn over. At the same time, gravity and friction are helping to get your car through the curve safely. Again, too much speed will overcome these forces.

How can you plan ahead for centrifugal force? Lower your speed on curves and turns. Remember that the centrifugal force is greater on sharp ones. It is also more dangerous on curves that are not banked.

5. *Force of impact* is the force when two things crash into each other. In your car, it means the force when your car hits something or someone. Speed is very important here. If you double the speed of a car, the force of impact is four times greater. If you triple (three times) the speed of a car, the force of impact is nine times as great.

How can you plan ahead for force of impact? Watch your speed. Understand how powerful the force of impact can be.


60 M.P.H.
Striking something at these speeds is like driving off a one, four, or nine story building.
40 M.P.H.
20 M.P.H.

ACTIVITY 3-B

GETTING THE MAIN IDEA AND REMEMBERING DETAILS

All of the following questions are about what it takes to be a good driver. Circle the *best* answer to each. Check your answers on page 213.

1. You have just read about what it takes to be a good driver. Which of these statements tells it best?
   - A. Know the rules.
   - B. Train yourself to keep your eyes moving.
   - C. Practice all the time and really want to be a good driver.
   - D. Keep your vehicle in good operating order.

2. Which kind of person makes the best driver?
   - A. One who is thoughtless
   - B. One who daydreams or talks while driving
   - C. One who watches out for himself/herself
   - D. One who is mature and willing to share the road

3. How can you best concentrate on driving?
   - A. Plan your activities while you drive.
   - B. Carry on conversations so you can forget your problems.
   - C. Try to think of nothing except your driving.
   - D. Drive alone when you are angry or upset.

SAVING ENERGY WHILE DRIVING

More than half the energy used in Florida is used by motor vehicles. More than half of this is used by our own private passenger cars. Energy costs money. It is also in short supply. And it's getting worse, not better. We all need to try to save energy. This goes along with our need for driving safely. Careful driving will save lives, energy, and money. Keep these points in mind as you drive:

1. Obey the 55 m.p.h. speed limit. This is a state law. It saves lives and energy. You'll find that you get better gas mileage if you stay below the speed limit.

2. Drive smoothly. Try to keep the same rate of speed. Fast starts and quick stops waste gas and money.

3. Cut off your engine while waiting. Don't let your car idle or run at no speed. It takes less gas to restart a car than to let it run at no speed for 60 seconds.

4. Keep your car in good running order. This includes the engine, tires, and all other parts. You won't use as much gas. It won't cost you as much to keep your car working.

5. Plan your trips wisely. Walk or ride a bicycle when you can. Share rides with friends. Plan one trip to do many things. The less you use your car, the more you save.

6. Lighten the load. A lighter car uses less fuel. Keep only needed items in your trunk. Extra baggage adds 1% in gas used for every 50 lbs. of weight.

7. Choose your car's "extras" carefully. Use them wisely. Cars with automatic transmissions cost more. They cost more to keep up too. The same is true for all the power "extras". Power windows is one example. Don't use your air conditioner if the weather is comfortable outside. All extras of this kind make your car use more fuel.

SPEED LIMITS

Below is a chart that shows the speed limits for Florida roads. These limits are set by Florida law. You should always follow them unless:

1. another, lower speed sign is posted where you are driving.
2. the road has special hazards. For example, there may be construction or a rough street.
3. the weather conditions are poor.

In all of these cases the driver must lower his/her speed for safety reasons. Moped drivers have a 25 m.p.h. speed limit at all times.

-- ALL TYPES OF MOTOR VEHICLES --					
TYPE OF HIGHWAY					
Business or Residential		Other Highways		Interstate and Divided Highways with a 20 ft. median	
Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
30	30	55	55	55	55

SPEED
LIMIT
55

Since the 55 m.p.h. speed limit has been set by Florida law, there have been:

fewer accidents
fewer injuries
fewer deaths

FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS OF OFFICERS

If you are stopped by a police officer, this is what you should do:

1. Move into the right lane. Then pull off the road to the right.
2. Be sure you have gotten out of the way of all traffic.
3. Turn off your car's engine.
4. If it is night, use only your parking lights.
5. Wait calmly. Then follow the directions of the officer.

It is against the law not to follow an officer's lawful orders or directions. You could be charged with a serious misdemeanor for not doing so. The same is true for not following a fireman's instructions at a fire.

DRIVING TOO SLOWLY IS UNLAWFUL

Driving too slowly can be just as dangerous as driving too fast. Slow drivers may get in the way of other vehicles going at safe, normal speeds. This could cause an accident.

It is hard for police officers to find all the drivers who are going too slowly or too fast. So they use small machines to help measure speed. An officer may use an electric clock or radar. There are other machines that measure speed also. One is a timer in an airplane or helicopter. The law allows officers to use any of these things.

CROSSING AN INTERSECTION

More accidents happen at intersections than at any other place. Be very careful when coming up to one. Always slow down before going into the intersection. Check for traffic. Look to the left, then to the right. Look back to the left again before going on. It is a sad thing, but you cannot always trust the other driver to obey a stop sign or signal. Enter the intersection at a slow speed. Then you will be able to stop if necessary.

RAILROAD
CROSSING
STOP
SPEED LIMIT 55

SIGNS of LIFE HEED THEM !

ACTIVITY 3-C

GUIDE WORDS AND SYLLABLES

Guide words are found in a dictionary. They are the two words at the top of each page. They tell you the first and last words that will be found on that page. Look at the words listed below. Where would they be found? Write the letter of the best answer. Check your answers on page 213.

WORDS TO FIND	DICTIONARY GUIDE WORDS
____1. friction	A. face - fashion
	B. fraction - fungus
____2. gravity	C. gate - ghost
	D. gold - gum
____3. hydroplaning	E. hunger - idol

A dictionary also shows how to divide words into parts or syllables. One example is the word "injury". It has three parts: in • jur • y. Below are some words you have seen in this chapter. Read each one. Listen to how many parts you hear. Write the word under the proper heading. Check your answers on page 213.

	One Syllable	Two Syllables	Three Syllables	Four Syllables
1. friction	________	________	________	________
2. gravity	________	________	________	________
3. hydroplaning	________	________	________	________
4. signal	________	________	________	________

TURNS AND SIGNALS

When you are learning to drive, turning a corner seems like a simple thing. But in many cases it really is not. Many drivers do not turn properly. Because of this, they may cause problems for other drivers. Accidents are likely to happen.

There are six steps in making a good turn. Read each one that follows. Be sure to study the pictures on the next page. They should help you understand the proper ways to make turns.

1. Make up your mind *before* it is time to turn. Don't wait until the last minute.
2. Get into the proper lane as you are coming up to the intersection. Be sure the way is clear before you change lanes. Use the proper turn signal.
    a. The proper lane for a right turn is the one next to the right edge of the road.
    b. The proper lane for a left turn depends on the road. It may be a two-lane road with traffic in both directions. If so, you should turn left from your right half of the road. Stay close to the center line if you must wait to turn.

       The road may have one or more lanes marked for a left turn. You may use any of these lanes to make your turn as long as the way is clear and safe. But you should stay in that same turn lane all the way through the intersection. Don't cut into another driver's turn lane.
3. Always give a turn signal. Use it for at least 100 feet before you turn.

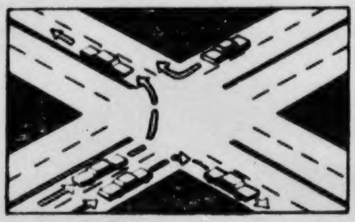
4. Slow down to a safe turning speed. (Remember that centrifugal force is at work.) Stay as closely as possible in your turn lane.

5. Make the turn correctly. A right turn should be made as closely as possible to the right edge of the roadway. More than one lane may be marked for a right turn. If so, stay in your chosen lane all the way through the intersection.

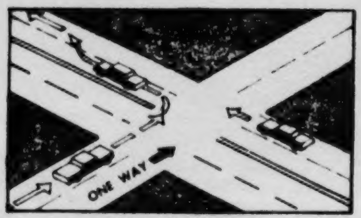
A left turn should be made to the left of the center of the intersection. Don't try to swing wide to make the turn. An oncoming car may be turning left opposite you. You should turn in front of each other.

6. Finish your turn in the proper lane. A right turn should be finished in the right-hand lane of the roadway you are entering. A left-hand turn should be finished in the lane you have chosen to use.

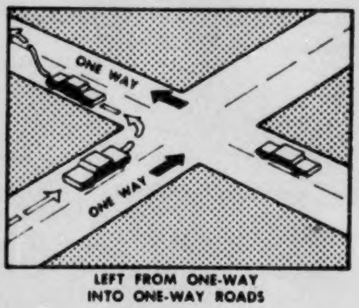
Study these diagrams showing the lanes to use in making turns.



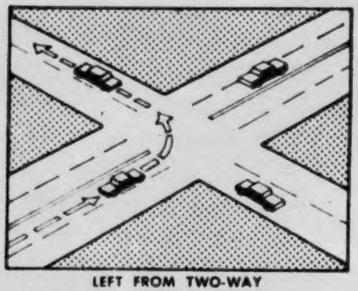
LEFT AND RIGHT TURNS



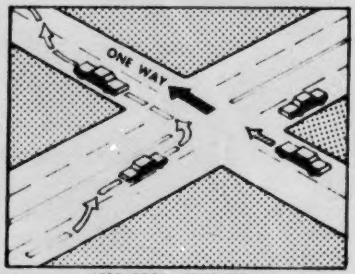
LEFT FROM ONE-WAY INTO TWO-WAY ROADS



LEFT FROM ONE-WAY INTO ONE-WAY ROADS



LEFT FROM TWO-WAY INTO TWO-WAY ROADS



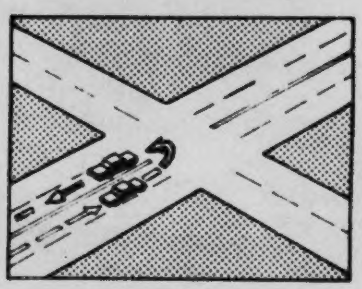
LEFT FROM TWO-WAY INTO ONE-WAY ROADS

Again, always use the same lane all the way through the intersection.

You may reach an intersection and find that you are not in the proper lane to turn. You should drive on to the next intersection. Then make your turn from the proper lane.

A U-turn means turning your vehicle around in order to go back in the opposite direction.

It is against the law to make a U-turn in a business district.



ACTIVITY 3-D

MAKING TURNS

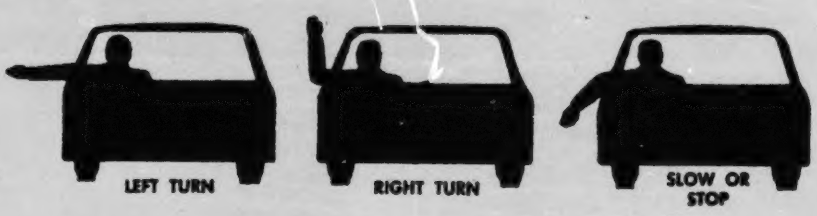
You just read about the six steps for making a good turn. Look at each set of steps below. Which is correct? Circle the letter of the answer. Check your answer on page 213.

A	B	C
1. Make up your mind before reaching the point where you will turn.	1. Get in the proper lane.	1. Make up your mind before reaching the point where you will turn.
2. Get into the proper lane.	2. Slow down to a safe turning speed.	2. Get into the correct lane.
3. Slow down to a safe turning speed.	3. Make up your mind before reaching the point where you will turn.	3. Give a turn signal for at least 100 feet.
4. Give a turn signal for at least 100 feet.	4. Give a turn signal for at least 100 feet.	4. Slow down to a safe turning speed.
5. Make the turn correctly.	5. Make the turn correctly.	5. Make the turn correctly.
6. Finish in the proper lane.	6. Finish in the proper lane.	6. Finish in the proper lane.

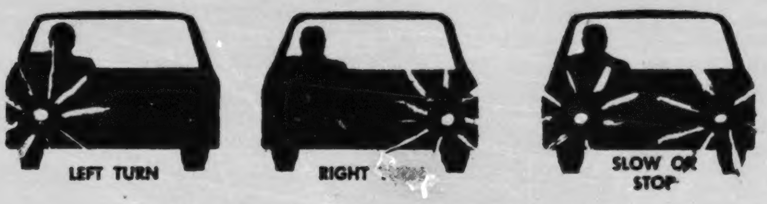
TURN SIGNALS AND BRAKE LIGHTS

Other drivers need to know when you plan to turn or stop. You can show them in two ways. You may use hand signs or your car's electric turn signals. The drawings below show how the driver behind you would see your signals.

Hand signals:



Electric turn signals:



Some drivers flash their lights as a courtesy. They may use them to tell the driver behind them that it is safe to pass. This is against the law.

Emergency flashers show lights on all four corners of your car. They are not to be used while you are driving. They are only meant to be shown when your vehicle is stopped.

UNDERSTAND TRAFFIC LANES

Usually a road is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes. You are to drive within one lane only. Don't go on or over the marked lines. Do not change lanes unless it is safe to do so.

There are many kinds of streets or roads:

1. A one-lane street is wide enough for only one car or a line of cars.
2. A two-lane street is wide enough for two cars to meet and pass safely.
3. A three-lane street is also wide enough for two cars to meet and pass safely. But it has an *extra*, or third, lane in between. Sometimes this lane may be marked for use by vehicles going only in one direction. If it is marked for your direction, you may use it. If not, this lane is to be used only:
    a. to prepare for a left turn.
    b. to safely pass a vehicle.
4. A four-lane highway is wide enough for four cars to travel safely. It allows for two lanes of traffic in each direction.

Suppose, as you are driving, you see red reflectors on the center line of the road. This means that you are driving on the wrong side. Pull off the road right away! This could save you from hitting an oncoming car. Check for traffic. Get into the proper lane.

LANE USE AND PASSING

There are many rules about using highway lanes. You need to know and understand all of them.

DRIVE ON THE RIGHT SIDE

Always drive on the right side of a two-lane highway. Only use the left side when the street is for one-way traffic. Or you may use it if you need to pass and the pavement markings allow you to do so.

A highway may have many lanes with traffic going in both directions. In this case, you should always pass within the lanes on *your* side of the road. You are *not* to cross the center line!

You may find that you are going more slowly than other traffic. If so, you should drive in the lane to the far right of the roadway. Only use the left lanes for passing or making a left turn.

PAVEMENT MARKINGS

Painted lines on a roadway can be very helpful to the driver. They show these things:

1. Where you should be driving on the roadway
2. Where it is hard to see what is up ahead
3. Where passing is limited
4. Where oncoming traffic should be traveling
5. Where to wait for a left-hand turn

Yellow painted lines are used to show the dividing line between traffic going in *opposite* directions. Yellow is the color of the left edge line.

White painted lines separate lanes of traffic moving in the *same* direction. White is the color of the right edge line of the road.

Using these you can easily tell if you are on a one-way or two-way street. The yellow line should always be to your left. This will show that you are headed in the proper direction. If you cross the yellow line, you will know that you can expect danger from oncoming traffic.

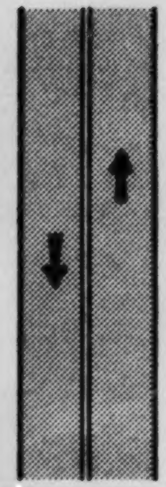
One solid white center line shows that passing is allowed *only* when needed.

Two solid white center lines are used on the right side of a divided or a four-lane highway. They show that the driver is *not* allowed to change lanes or cross over the line.

One solid yellow center line is used as a lane divider. This is between traffic going in different directions. Although passing is allowed, it may not be safe to do so. Look carefully for hills, curves and oncoming traffic. Check, too, for danger signs. They may warn you not to pass at all.

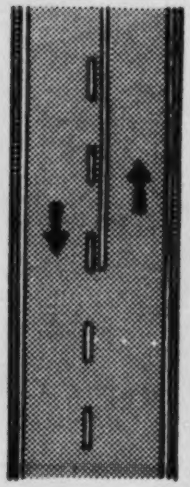
Study the drawings on the next two pages. They will help you to understand how to use traffic lanes.

1.



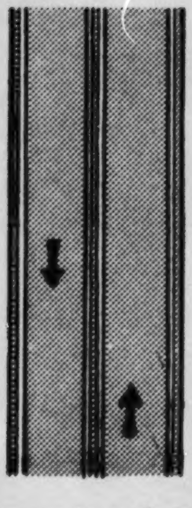
This shows a two-lane, two-way road. Passing is allowed, but it is not a good idea here.

2.



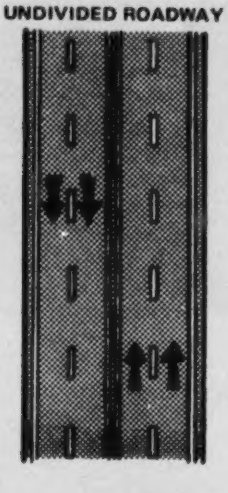
This shows a two-lane two-way road also. Passing is *not* allowed in one direction. In this case, passing is not allowed by drivers on the right.

3.



This shows a two-lane, two-way road. Passing is *not* allowed in either direction. Only cross the center line to turn left.

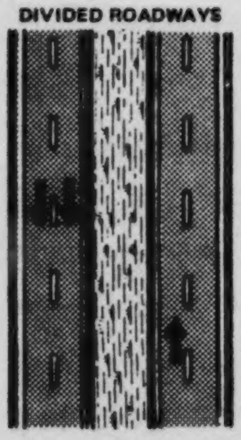
4.



This is a many-laned, two-way road. Only cross the center line to turn left.

5.

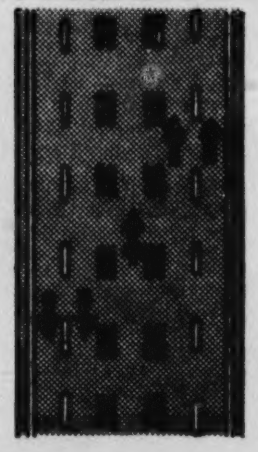
DIVIDED ROADWAYS



This picture shows a divided road. It is many-laned and has a median or divider.

6.

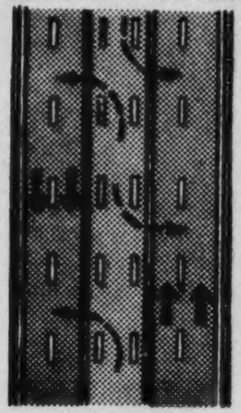
REVERSIBLE CENTERLANE



This is a many-laned, two-way road. The center lane is to be used by either direction, depending on time periods. Extra signs or signals will be posted showing which direction may have use of the center lane.

7.

TWO-WAY LEFT TURN LANE



This shows a many-laned, two-way road. It has a center lane for left turns only. Either direction may use the center left turn lane.

ACTIVITY 3-E

WORDS WITH MANY MEANINGS

Read the sentences below. Then read the three meanings given for the word *sign*. Write the letter of the meaning that fits in each sentence. Check your answers on page 213.

SENTENCES	MEANINGS
	sign:
____1. The *sign* read "Stop Ahead."	A. put one's name on
____2. Running a stop light is a *sign* that you are not paying attention.	B. something that points out or suggests
____3. You must *sign* your driver license.	C. a board or space that is written on

Another word with many meanings is *right*. Read each sentence below. On the blank line, tell what the word *right* means. Check your answers on page 213.

1. You did not turn the corner the *right* way. ____________

    ____

2. Should I turn *right* at the next light? ____________

    ____

3. Driving is a privilege, not a *right*. ____________

    ____

4. If you cause an accident, you must try to make things *right* again. ________________________

5. The answer was *right* on the tip of my tongue. ________

    ____

6. She helped me to *right* the boat after it turned over.

    ____

OVERTAKING AND PASSING

When you overtake and pass a vehicle in front of you, you must do so on the left. First, be sure no one is passing you. And make sure you have enough time and room to do two things. You need space to both pass *and* to get back to your own side of the road. You must get back to your side before coming within 200 feet of any oncoming vehicle.

PASSING ON THE RIGHT

Passing on the right is only allowed in these cases:

You may pass on the right when a vehicle in front of you is turning or about to turn left. You may also pass on the right when there are at least two lanes going in your direction. It is against the law to use the shoulder or edge of the road for overtaking and passing.

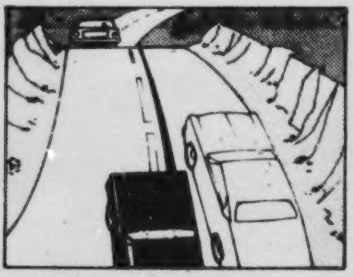
Suppose someone is going around or passing you. Don't speed up until you have been completely passed.

NO PASSING ZONES

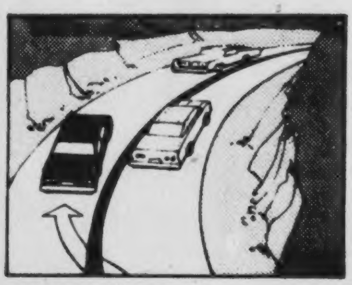
It is against the law to pass where you see one of these signs: "DO NOT PASS" or "NO PASSING ZONE." The same is true if you see a solid yellow line along the center line. If you pass, you could be arrested. The only reason for crossing the solid yellow line is to turn left.

DO NOT GO AROUND OR PASS AT THESE PLACES

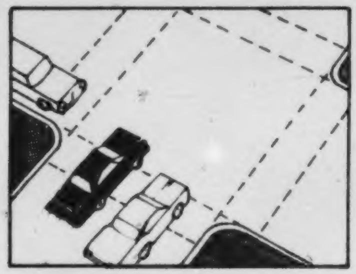
This is always true when you see a solid yellow line. It is also true in these cases:



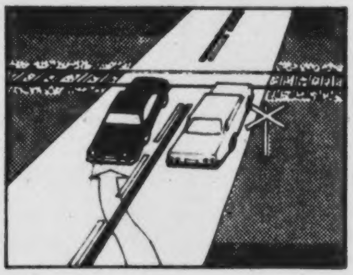
HILLS: Don't pass if you can't see far enough over them. Another vehicle may be coming over the hill.



CURVES: Don't pass if you can't see far enough around them. Another vehicle may be hidden from your sight.



INTERSECTIONS: Don't pass within 100 feet of any intersection. Look for a sign that shows one is coming up ahead. The size of the intersection doesn't matter. It also makes no difference if the intersection is in the city or country.

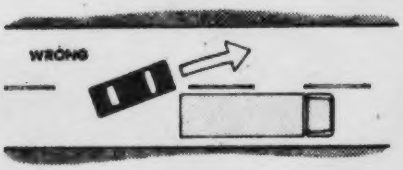


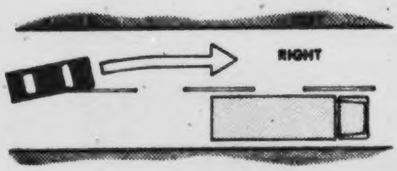
RAILROADS: Don't pass within 100 feet of a marked railroad crossing.

Unless your view is clear, it is also against the law to pass within 100 feet of a bridge, underpass, or tunnel.

SAFETY TIPS ON PASSING

Do not pull up too closely behind a vehicle you plan to pass. This is very true if you are behind a large truck or bus. You may not be able to see around it. Look at the drawing below:





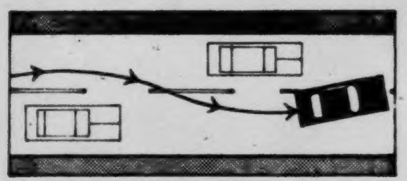
Follow other vehicles at a safe distance. Be sure you can see far enough ahead to know that you can pass safely. Also be sure that no car is passing *you*. Look carefully. The car may be in one of your *blind* spots. Remember, blind spots are small areas to the rear of your car that are blocked from your sight.

When starting to pass, use your turn signal. This lets other drivers know what you are planning to do. Some drivers like to tap their horn as a sign that they are passing. In this way, the driver being passed is not taken by surprise.

Don't return to your lane right after you have passed. Check your mirror to be sure there is enough room to cut back in. One idea is to wait until you can see the other car in your rearview mirror.

You can make it easier and safer when someone is passing you. Slow your speed a little. Move to the right a bit if you can.

Some drivers move from lane to lane as they drive. This is called *weaving.* Some drivers think weaving will help them to move faster down the road. It is not a smart *or* safe thing to do.



ACTIVITY 3-F

SAYS WHO?

It is important to be able to tell the difference between something that is true and something that is the author's opinion or suggestion. Below are some statements taken from other pages in this handbook. Read each one carefully. If the statement is *true* because it is the law, circle FACT. If it is the author's *opinion* or *suggestion*, circle OPINION. If you need help, look back to the pages given. Check your answers on page 213.

1. All drivers should drive defensively. (page 116 and 117)

   FACT OPINION

2. You should not pass another vehicle on curves, hills or railroad crossings. (page 139)

   FACT OPINION

3. You should follow an officer's lawful directions. (page 124)

   FACT OPINION

4. You should not daydream while you are driving. (page 116)

   FACT OPINION

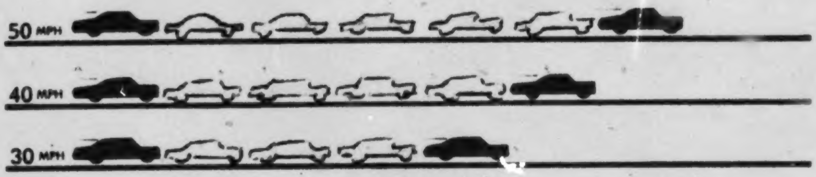
5. You should not make a U-turn in a business district. (page 129)

   FACT OPINION

SAFE FOLLOWING DISTANCES

There is one kind of accident that happens far too often. It is when a driver runs into the back of a vehicle he/she is following. The reason this happens is that the driver is following too closely. The driver has not allowed enough space between his/her vehicle and the one in front. The first car may need to slow down or stop quickly. The driver behind doesn't have enough time to do so. This will cause an accident.

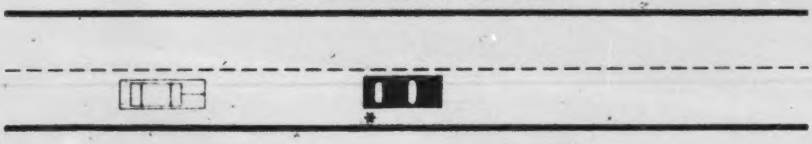
What is a safe following distance between cars? It is one car length for each 10 m.p.h. of speed. For example, if you are going 30 m.p.h., you should allow three car lengths in which to stop.



This is a good rule to follow under normal conditions. But suppose your car is filled with people. It is heavier and so will take longer to stop. Or perhaps the road is wet or slick. Again, it would take longer to stop. Water on your windshield cuts down on your vision. This is another reason to allow more stopping time. In cases like these, you need extra time to make a safe stop. Don't be a driver who *tailgates* or stays closely behind the vehicle in front. Allow yourself enough time and space to handle an emergency stop.

There is another way to judge safe following distance. It is called the *Two Second Rule.* Here is how it works: Watch the vehicle ahead of you pass a certain spot. It may be a sign, bridge, or fence corner. It really can be any marker you choose. Then start counting to yourself: "One thousand and one, one thousand and two." Your car should not reach that same spot, or mark, until you have finished counting. If it does, you are following too closely. Slow up a bit. Then check your distance again using the Two Second Rule.

THE TWO SECOND RULE



Again, this will work only under good driving conditions. Always allow more time if the roads are wet or slick.

156

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Traffic signals are placed at intersections. Their purpose is to help traffic move in an orderly and safe way. Most roads have a stopping line at intersections. It is a white painted line on the pavement. If you are the first car to reach an intersection and the light is red, stop at this line. There may be a mechanical signal here. The weight of your car will cause it to change the traffic light.

Traffic lights must be obeyed by everyone. This includes drivers, pedestrians, and bicycle riders. Always follow the signal unless an officer is there to direct traffic.

Suppose a traffic light is out of order or it is not working. You are to treat the intersection as a four-way stop sign. That is, all drivers in all directions must stop. Then they will take turns going through the intersection.

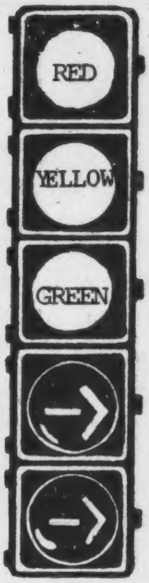
A *red light* means you must stop. Do so at the line marked on the road. There may not be one. If not, stop before the crosswalk on your side of the intersection. Wait for the light to turn green. Then move through the intersection.

You are allowed to turn *right* after stopping at a red light if the way is clear. This is true unless there is a sign showing that a right turn on red is not allowed.

There is also one case when you may turn *left* after stopping at a red light. You must be on a one-way street. And you must be turning left onto *another* one-way street. Make sure you yield to any traffic already in the road.

A *yellow light* is a warning. It shows that the traffic signal is turning to red. Stop if you can. You are not allowed to go into the intersection *as* the light turns to red.

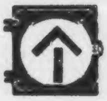
A *green light* means that you may go through the intersection. It must be safe to do so though. You must allow other vehicles to finish getting through the intersection. You must also yield to pedestrians who may be crossing the street.



A *yellow arrow* may show on a traffic signal. If there is one, it will follow a green arrow. It means the same as a yellow light. It is a warning to drivers who are turning in the arrow's direction.

A *green arrow* may show on a traffic signal. It can point to the left or right. It means that you are allowed to turn in that direction. This is true as long as:

1. you are in the proper lane to make the turn.
2. you have allowed other vehicles to clear the intersection.
3. you have allowed any pedestrians to cross the street.



A *green arrow* pointing upward means you can go straight ahead only.

ACTIVITY 3-G

ANTONYMS

You know that antonyms are words that are opposites. Read each sentence below. Find the pair of antonyms in each and circle them. Check your answers on page 213.

1. Should I slow down or speed up at a yellow light?
2. After the rain started, the dry pavement became wet.
3. I turned left instead of right at the intersection.
4. A truck is heavy, but my small car is light.
5. Would you rather drive during the day or the night?

One way to make an antonym is to add a prefix meaning *not* to a word. One example is "trust - distrust" (not trust). Look at each word below. Rewrite each word *without* its prefix. See if you have made an antonym. Check your answers on page 213.

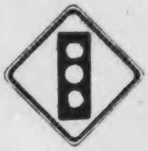
1. irregular ____________________
2. unimportant ____________________
3. deform ____________________
4. nonviolent ____________________
5. irresponsible ____________________
6. disprove ____________________

FLASHING SIGNALS

A flashing *red* light means the same as a stop sign. It is used at dangerous intersections.

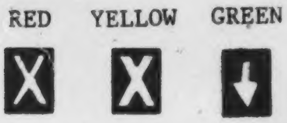
A flashing *yellow* light means you are to go through the intersection very carefully. It is used at dangerous intersections. It may also be used in advance of an intersection. This is to warn you that a dangerous one is ahead.

SIGNAL AHEAD



This sign is to warn you that a traffic signal is coming up ahead. You may not be able to see it yet. But the sign is to warn you that it is close. You should prepare for meeting traffic. You should also be ready to stop if needed.

LANE SIGNALS



You may see one or more of these over each lane of a road. They are often found on expressways or on heavily used roads. They show changes in the flow of traffic. They allow traffic to move in different ways during different hours of the day. They also show if a toll plaza or booth is open or closed.

A *red X* means that you are not to drive in this lane. It doesn't matter what other signs or signals may say.

A *yellow X* means that your lane signal will be changing to red. You are to move safely to another lane. Do this before the yellow X changes to red.

A *green arrow*, as a lane signal, means you are driving in a proper lane. You may drive ahead as long as you obey all other signs and signals.

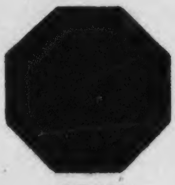
COLORS OF SIGNS

The State of Florida uses eight sign colors on its roadways. You must learn what each one stands for:

RED:	Stop, Yield, Do Not Enter, Wrong Way
YELLOW:	General Warning
ORANGE:	Construction, Road Workers Ahead
BLACK:	Regulatory or Information
WHITE:	Regulatory or Information
BROWN:	Public Recreation Areas, Parks
BLUE:	Motorists, or Travelers Services, Guides
GREEN:	Distance, Directions, Information

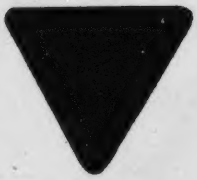
LEARN THESE SIGNS BY THEIR SHAPE

Study them carefully

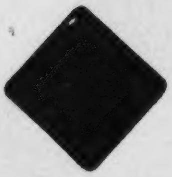


STOP

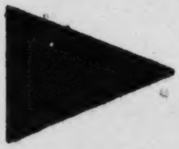
RAILROAD WARNING



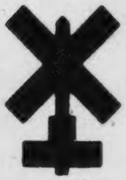
YIELD



WARNING

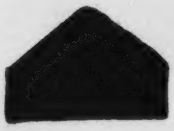


NO PASSING



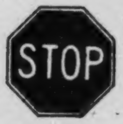
RAILROAD CROSSING

REGULATORY OR
INFORMATION

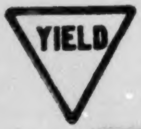


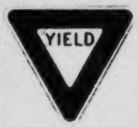
SCHOOL

TRAFFIC SIGNS



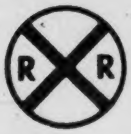
A *Stop Sign* has eight sides. It means that you must bring your car to a full stop. Slowing down is not enough. You are to stop at the line marked on the road. If there is not one, stop before the crosswalk on your side of the intersection.



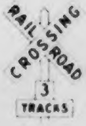


A *Yield Right-of-Way* sign has three sides. It is shaped like a triangle. You must come to a full stop at this sign if there is any traffic coming. If the way is clear, you may slow down and go through the intersection with care.

Yield signs are often placed where smaller roads lead into large highways. A new red and white YIELD sign is taking the place of the black on yellow one in use now.

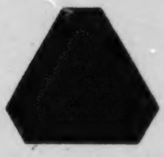


A *Railroad Warning* sign is round in shape. Its purpose is to show you that a railroad is coming up ahead. You must slow down and be ready to stop.

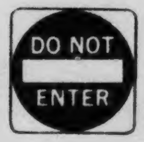


A *Railroad Crossing* sign is shaped like an "X". It is called a crossbuck. It is placed at all railroad grade crossings at the place where the tracks are. Slow down, look, and listen before crossing. Two or more tracks can mean one train is hiding another from your view.

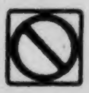
MORE TRAFFIC SIGNS



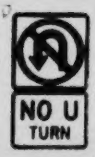
A *Slow Moving Vehicle Sign* is to be shown by vehicles going less than 25 m.p.h. Vehicles with heavy loads, road and farm equipment, and wagons pulled by animals must show this sign. It is to be placed on the back of the vehicle. The sign is red. It looks much like a triangle.

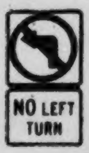


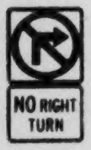
Do Not Enter Signs are placed at expressway exits. They are also found on one-way streets. Their purpose is to keep cars from going the wrong way.

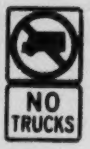


A sign with this symbol shows places where a driver is not allowed to go. It may have another sign added below it. This will tell in words what the sign shows in pictures.









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ACTIVITY 3-H

ARE YOU SURE?

Sometimes you may believe a statement to be true just because you've heard other people say it so often. Read the sentences below. *None* of them is true. Use the blank lines to tell one reason why each is false. (There could be more than one reason.) Some ideas are given on page 214. Share your ideas and thoughts with another person.

1. Women are worse drivers than men.
   Wrong, because: ______________________________________
   ____

2. Drinking may affect other peoples' driving, but not mine.
   Wrong, because: ______________________________________
   ____

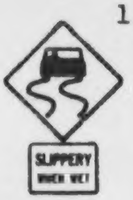
3. (At a Stop Sign) It is okay to just slow down, as long as you look carefully for other vehicles before continuing.
   Wrong, because: ______________________________________
   ____

4. A city police officer can't stop you outside of the city limits. Wrong, because: ______________________________
   ____

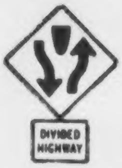
5. (At an Intersection) You may find a button for pedestrians to push. This causes the light to change. If you press the button many times, the light will change faster.
   Wrong, because: ______________________________________
   ____

WARNING SIGNS

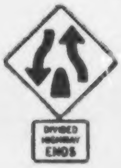
These signs have the shape of a diamond. They are yellow and black. They may have words or pictures or both. The purpose of this sign is to warn you that some danger is ahead. You should slow the speed of your vehicle.



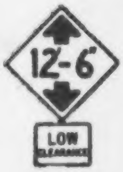
1. *Slippery When Wet.* Drive at normal speeds when the road is dry. In wet weather, drive more slowly. Don't try to speed up suddenly. Don't brake quickly. Make sharp turns at a very slow speed.



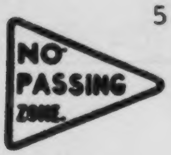
2. *Divided Highway Ahead.* The roadway ahead will be divided. You will be going onto it. You may have more than one lane of traffic going in your direction. The traffic coming toward you will be separated from your lanes.



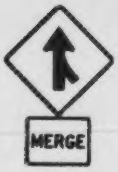
3. *Divided Highway Ends.* The roadway ahead will no longer be divided. This will happen in 350 to 500 feet. The oncoming traffic will no longer be separated from you. You may be on a two-lane road.



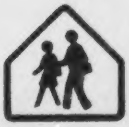
4. *Low Clearance.* There is not a lot of space between the road and something overhead. For example, you might need to cross a bridge or enter a tunnel. Look for the low clearance sign. It tells how high the free space is. If your vehicle or the load on it is too high, do not enter.



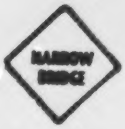
5. *No Passing.* This sign is found on the left side of the highway. It faces the driver. You are not to pass when you see this sign.



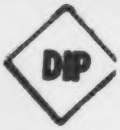
6. *Merging Traffic.* You are coming to a place where other lanes join with yours. Watch out for other traffic. Yield right-of-way when needed. Be ready to adjust your speed to that of other traffic.



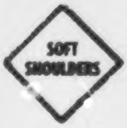
7. *School.* You are near a school. Slow your speed. Drive carefully. Watch for children who may run out in the street. They may be hidden from your view by a parked car.



8. *Narrow Bridge.* The bridge ahead is not very wide. But it will allow you to meet and pass another vehicle. If another car is meeting yours, slow down. There will not be much extra space as you pass.

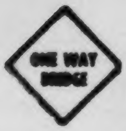


9. *Dip.* There is a low place in the road. Go slowly. Be ready to stop if the dip is filled with water.

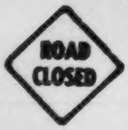


10. *Soft Shoulders.* This means that the dirt on the edge or side of the road is soft. Use care when you need to get off the paved part of the road. Your vehicle could slide or get stuck.

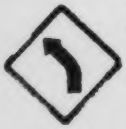
11. *One-way Bridge.* The bridge ahead is only wide enough for one vehicle. You may cross it from either direction. Before crossing the bridge, make sure it is clear of all other traffic.



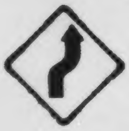
12. *Road Closed.* The road ahead is closed to traffic. Don't pass the road block. Look for a detour sign. It will show you another way around.



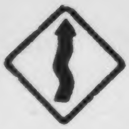
13. *Left Curve.* The road turns slowly to the left. Slow your speed. Keep well to the right.



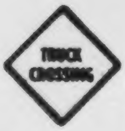
14. *Double Curve.* The road ahead will curve twice. First it will curve to the right and then to the left. Slow your speed. Keep to the right. Do not try to pass any vehicle.

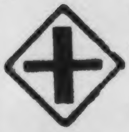


15. *Winding Road.* There are many curves ahead. Drive slowly and carefully. You will need to keep control of your car.

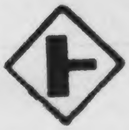


16. *Truck Crossing.* Slow your speed. Watch for trucks coming onto or crossing the highway. This sign is often found where new buildings or roads are being made. It may also be seen at gravel pits or logging camps.

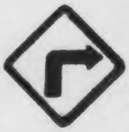




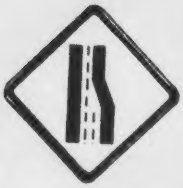
17. *Cross Road.* There is a road ahead that will cross the main highway. They will intersect. Look to the left and right for other traffic.



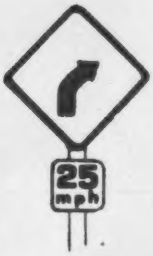
18. *Side Road.* There is a road ahead that enters the main highway. It will come from the direction shown on the sign. Watch for traffic in this area.



19. *Right Turn.* The road will turn sharply to the right. Slow your speed. Keep to the right. Do not pass other vehicles.



20. *Reduction of Lanes.* The road ahead will become more narrow. The number of lanes will be less. The road may be cut from four lanes to three. It may go from three lanes to two. If there is traffic, be ready to share less space on the road.



21. *Advisory Speed Sign.* This is a small sign added below a warning sign. It gives a safe speed. In this case, there is a curve ahead. The highest speed you should use to go around it is 25 m.p.h. To go any faster would be dangerous. The advisory speed sign may be added to any warning sign.

ACTIVITY 3-I

SYMBOLS AND SIGNS

Symbols are signs that stand for words. They are another way to shorten words. One example is the symbol (=). It is a sign for the word "equals". Below is a list of symbols. Draw a line from each one to the word it stands for. Check your answers on page 214.

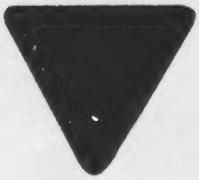
LIST ONE	LIST TWO
1. %	plus; add
2. +	multiply
3. →	divide
4. ÷	percent
5. x	number
6. #	shows direction; arrow
7. –	minus; subtract

As you know, there are many symbols and signs on our highways. You need to know all of them in order to drive safely. On the next page are eight symbols that you have already seen in this chapter. See if you can tell what each shape stands for. If you need help, look back to page 150.

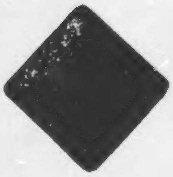
You have seen these signs before in this chapter. You were asked to learn them by their shapes. See how many you know. Fill in the blank under each sign. Check your answers on page 214.

1. ________________

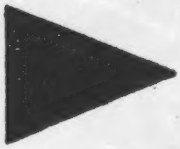
2. ____________________



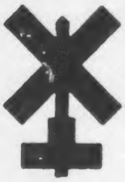
3. ____________________



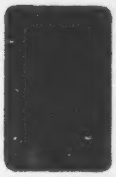
4. ____________________



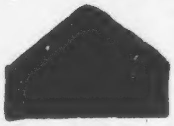
5. ____________________



6. ____________________



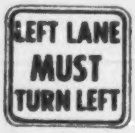
7. ____________________



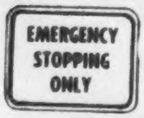
8. ____________________

REGULATORY AND INFORMATION SIGNS

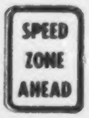
These signs are shaped like rectangles. They all have four sides. They are often black and white. These signs show what you must do at different places on the road. Follow these signs just as you would follow any other traffic laws.


LEFT LANE
MUST
TURN LEFT

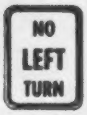
1. There is an intersection ahead. All vehicles in the left lane *must* turn left.


EMERGENCY
STOPPING
ONLY

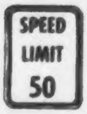
2. You may only stop your car for an emergency.


SPEED
ZONE
AHEAD

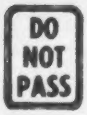
3. You are coming to a place where a speed limit or zone has been set. Slow down.


NO
LEFT
TURN

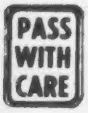
4. You must *not* make a left turn at this intersection.


SPEED
LIMIT
50

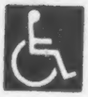
5. Fifty m.p.h. is the top speed that you are allowed to drive here.



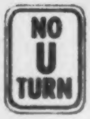
6. You must *not* pass any car in front of you.


PASS
WITH
CARE

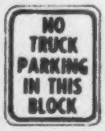
7. After seeing this sign, you are allowed to pass other vehicles again. Do so with care.



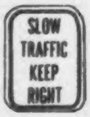
8. Only handicapped drivers may park a vehicle in this space. The vehicle must have a sticker in its back window. It must show the proper handicapped license tag.



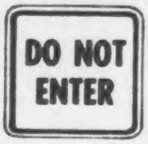
9. You cannot turn around and go in the opposite direction.


NO
TRUCK
PARKING
IN THIS
BLOCK

10. A truck may not be parked or left standing where this sign is placed.

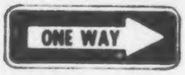

SLOW
TRAFFIC
KEEP
RIGHT

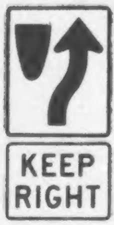
11. This sign is used on highways with many lanes. It is to remind slower drivers to keep in the right lane.


DO NOT
ENTER

12. This sign marks a one-way road where traffic is coming toward you. Do not go ahead. You might hit another vehicle head-on.

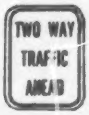
13. *One Way:* Look at the direction the arrow is pointing. You may only drive in the direction it shows.

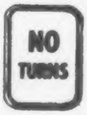




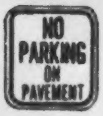
14. There is a divided highway ahead. Keep to the right side of the divider.

15. The one-way street you are on ends at the next intersection. Then you will be facing traffic from the other direction. You may need to move into a right-hand lane.

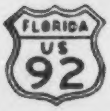

TWO WAY
TRAFFIC
AHEAD



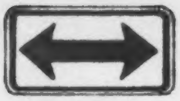
16. You must *not* turn to the right or to the left at this intersection.



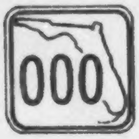
17. You are not allowed to park on the hard surface of the road. If you must park, pull off to the side of the road.



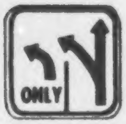
18. This shape is called a shield. It shows United States highway routes.



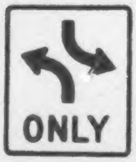
19. The road ends here. You cannot go straight. You may turn to the left or right.



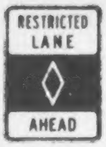
20. This sign is square and has a black outline map of Florida. It is used to show the state's highway routes.



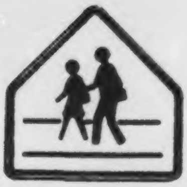
21. There is an intersection ahead. Traffic in the left lane must turn left. Traffic in the right lane may turn left or go straight.



22. This sign shows a two-way left-turn lane. It will be found with other traffic signals above an intersection. It shows that a lane may only be used for two-way left turns. This means one may turn from either direction.

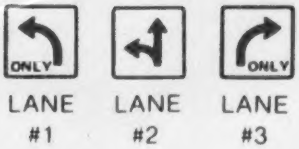


23. A diamond-shaped mark may be found on a road sign or above a traffic lane. It shows that the use of a lane is limited. The lane has a special purpose. It may be set aside for buses to use. It may be for carpool vehicles only The sign will show who may use the lane. It will also tell during which hours.



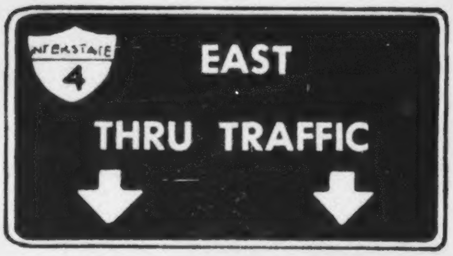
24. *School Crossing:* This sign shows the driver that children may be crossing the street. It is one that they must cross to get to or from school. It doesn't have to be *at* the school. It may be several blocks away. Slow down. Watch for children in the area.

25. Some *Warning Signs* are orange in color. They may show construction ahead. They may show that there are workers on the road. Warning signs show that there is some danger ahead to watch out for.

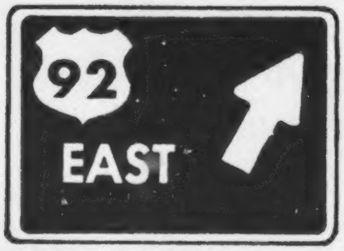


26. These *Information Signs* may be found above the roadway just before an intersection. Each sign will be above the lane it is telling about. When you are in one of these lanes, you must do as the sign shows. For example, on these signs: a driver in lane #1 must turn left. A driver in lane #2 may turn left or go straight. A driver in lane #3 must turn right. Be sure you get into the proper lane to go the direction you want.

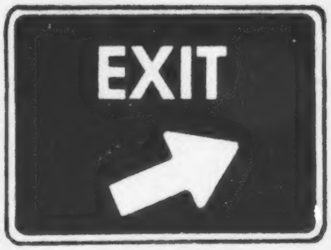
Interstate highways and expressways have large signs that can be seen and read easily. They show information to the driver. They are guides to the traveler. Here are three examples:



1. This sign shows which lanes to use if you plan to continue on straight through an interchange.



2. This sign shows where to exit to another highway.



3. This arrow, sharply pointed, shows the last chance to leave the highway until the next exit. It is placed at the point where the exit road leaves the highway.

ACTIVITY 3-J

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Table of Contents helps you to find information in a book. It is found in the front of the book. Find the Table of Contents for this book. Use it to answer the questions below. Check your answers on page 214.

1. How many chapters are in the Driver Education Handbook?

   ____

2. In which chapter could you find information about insurance laws? ________________

3. On which page would you look for information about driving while drinking? ________________

4. Which chapter is the longest? ________________

5. Which chapter includes information about the older driver? ________________

6. Which page shows the *fees* for taking the driver test?

   ____

7. Which page shows the *fees* for the driver licenses?

   ____

8. Which chapter gives information on motorcycles? ________________

9. On which page would parallel parking information be found? ________________

10. Which chapter deals mainly with the Chauffeur License?

    ____

RIGHT-OF-WAY

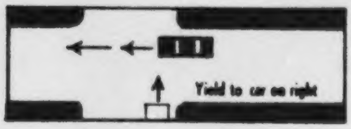
No one has the right-of-way. The law does not give it to you. Instead, the law reads that the driver "shall yield right-of-way." Don't demand your right-of-way if it means that an accident will happen!

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS

Drivers must yield right-of-way to a line of cars in a funeral. This includes not driving between any cars in the line. Vehicles in the funeral line must have their headlights on. If the lead car lawfully goes into an intersection, the rest of the cars may follow. This is as long as the drivers are careful not to hit any other vehicles or people on foot.

AT INTERSECTIONS

You may come to an intersection that has no traffic signs or signals. This is called an *open* intersection. You must yield the right-of-way to any vehicle already in the intersection. When two vehicles reach an open intersection at the same time, the driver on the left yields to the driver on the right.



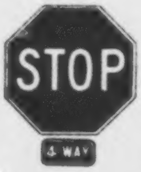
Other places to yield right-of-way are these:

1. When coming onto or crossing a highway from a smaller road
2. When going from an unpaved road onto or across a paved one (There may or may not be signs at these places.)
3. When planning to turn left at an intersection

Yield to any car coming from the opposite direction. This is if it is close enough to cause danger.

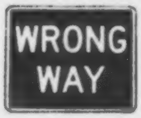
STOP SIGNS

Suppose you have stopped for a stop sign or a flashing red light. Before going on, you must yield to all traffic on the through street or highway. At a four-way stop, the first car there should go first. Two cars may arrive at the same time. If so, the driver on the left must yield to the one on the right.



Sometimes a stop sign will have a smaller sign below it. It may show 4-way, 3-way or 5-way. This is to tell you how many directions of traffic must stop at this intersection. The first car to stop at the intersection should be the first to go ahead. If two cars stop at the same time, the one on the right goes first.

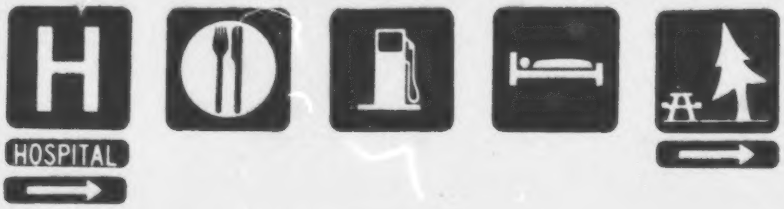
WRONG WAY SIGNS



This sign is often found along with a "Do Not Enter" sign. It can be found on expressway ramps. It faces traffic that is moving in the wrong direction. It is found further from the crossroads than the "Do Not Enter" sign. It serves as a second warning to the driver. A "Wrong Way" sign may also be found facing traffic going the wrong way on a one-way street.

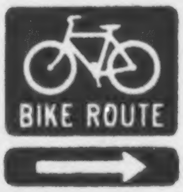
SERVICE SIGNS

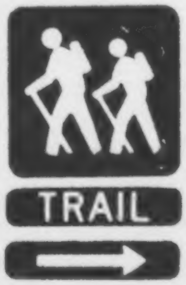
These signs are blue in color. They give information about service areas. Usually they will have both word and picture symbols. These signs show travelers where service stations, restaurants, and motels can be found.



GUIDE SIGNS

These signs are green in color. They give directions. They often have arrows. Two examples of guide signs are the trail sign and the bicycle route.





ACTIVITY 3-K

COMPOUND WORDS

As you know, compound words are made up of two or more smaller ones. Sometimes compound words are written with a hyphen (-). One example is "up-to-date."

Below are some compound words. Rewrite them, placing a hyphen in each place needed.

1. right of way ______________________
2. out of state ______________________
3. non resident ______________________
4. out of balance ______________________
5. self centered ______________________

Now, use each of your words in the sentences below.

1. A ______________________ person has trouble sharing the road.
2. That car has an ______________________ license tag.
3. Since she lives in Georgia, she is a ______________________ of Florida.
4. My tires are ______________________.
5. You should yield the ______________________ if you are not the first driver at a four-way stop sign.

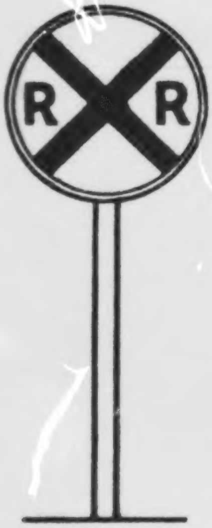
Check your answers on page 214.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS

Trains cannot stop quickly. Never believe that they can stop as easily as your vehicle. Think about this: A normal freight train has about 150 train cars. At 30 m.p.h., this train needs three-fifths (3/5) of a mile to stop. At 60 m.p.h., it needs one and three-fifths (1 3/5) miles to stop. That's a lot of distance! Remember, it is *your* job to watch for trains. A train simply cannot be stopped in a short distance. Your vehicle can.

If it looks as though your car and a train are going to crash, keep this in mind: The driver of the car decides if the crash will happen or not. The train driver has limited control. The train driver has *no* control to stop if your car is already at or near the crossing. Only the driver of the car can act to avoid the crash.

RAILROAD CROSSING SIGNALS, SIGNS, AND MARKINGS

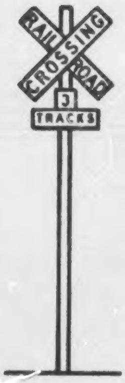


ADVANCE WARNING

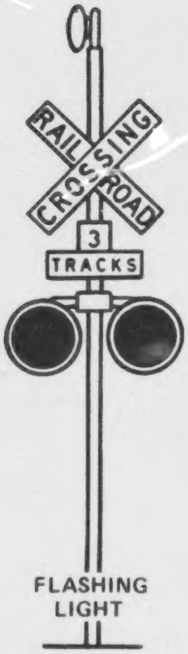
Public railroad crossings are marked. This is done by highway departments and railroad companies. These markings are meant to protect you. Learn what they mean. Watch for them.

Advance Warning Signs tell you to start to look and listen. A railroad is ahead. Slow down. You may need to stop.

Railroad Crossbuck Signs are found at most crossings. There may be more than one track. If so, the crossbuck will show the number.


RAILROAD
CROSSING
3
TRACKS

Railroad Crossbuck

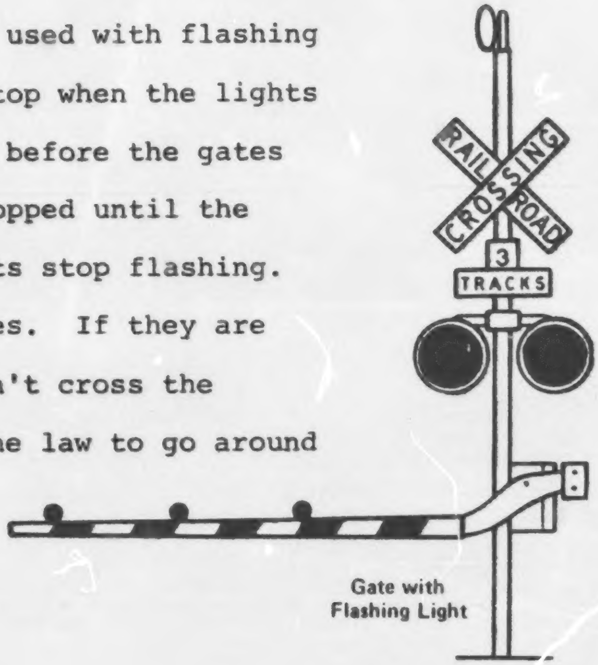

RAILROAD
CROSSING
3
TRACKS

FLASHING LIGHT

Flashing Light Signals are often used with crossbuck signs. Always stop when the lights begin to flash. This means a train is coming. Don't go ahead until it is safe to do so. There may be more than one track. Be sure they are all clear.

Sometimes *Gates* are used with flashing lights at a crossing. Stop when the lights start to flash. This is before the gates begin to lower. Stay stopped until the gates go up *and* the lights stop flashing.

Never go around gates. If they are down, stay in place. Don't cross the tracks. It is against the law to go around crossing gates.



Gate with Flashing Light

RAILROAD SAFETY TIPS

1. Pavement markings such as an X and the letters RR (railroad) may be seen. They are painted on the roadway as you come up to a crossing.
2. Never race a train. This is a foolish thing to do. If you lose, you may never have another chance.
3. Watch for vehicles that *must* stop at crossings. Buses and certain trucks are two of these. If following one of them, be ready to stop. Only pass these vehicles if the law allows. Also be sure it is safe to do so. You'll need to have a clear view of *all* the tracks.
4. Never shift gears on the crossing. If you have a standard transmission, downshift before reaching the tracks. Don't do it while crossing.

ACTIVITY 3-L

MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE

Before you can make a decision on something, you need to have *all* the facts. Read the problems below. Some piece of information is missing. It has been left out. Try to figure out what it is. The first one is done for you. Check your answers on page 214. Warning: These are tricky!

Example:

June's Problem: June, age 15, told the judge that she couldn't figure out why the officer had given her a ticket. "I had just dropped my mother off at work. I was alone when the officer stopped me. I hadn't broken any traffic rules. My car inspection sticker is up-to-date. I have a restricted license. Why did I get a ticket?"

Do you know what June's problem is?

Answer: June is only 15 years old. She cannot drive without a licensed driver, at least 18 years of age, in the front seat with her at all times.

1. **Tom's Problem:** Tom went to the inspection station to have his jeep checked. Afterwards, he was told that his jeep did not pass. Something was not working properly. "What is it?" asked Tom. "My brakes and tires are good. My lights and signals are okay. And I have a new muffler and windshield wipers."

What piece of equipment was not working on Tom's jeep?

Answer:______________________________

2. Bob's Problem: Bob passed another car on the highway. A police officer pulled him over and started writing out a ticket. "Wait a minute!" said Bob, "I didn't break any rules. I wasn't speeding. I didn't pass on a hill or curve. There is no intersection or railroad here. I didn't see any signs that said not to pass."

The officer agreed but still wrote out the ticket. Bob *had* broken a traffic rule by passing. What do you think it was?

Answer:______________________________

3. Sue's Problem: Sue called her friend to say that her car wouldn't move. "I put in the key and started the engine. I put the car in gear. It still won't move. It must be broken."

Sue's car isn't broken. She has just forgotten to do something. What is it?

Answer:______________________________

PRIVATE DRIVEWAY

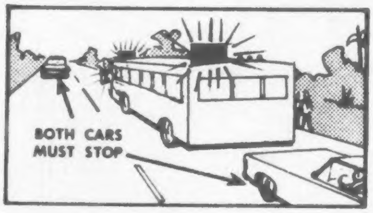
At some time you may need to enter a highway or street from a private driveway. If so, you must always yield to any traffic already on the road.

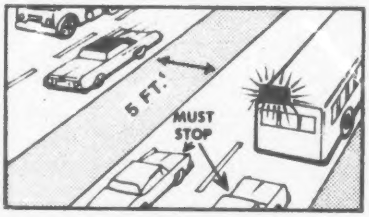
SCHOOL BUSES

School bus drivers stop often. They must do so in order to pick up or drop off children. It is important to guard their safety. For this reason there are laws about stopping for school buses. The following drivers must stop for a school bus that is loading or unloading children:

1. All traffic in both directions on a two-lane road
2. All traffic in both directions on a many-laned road that does *not* have at least a five-foot wide median or barrier

   A driver going in the opposite direction from a school bus on a divided highway does *not* have to stop if there is at least a five-foot unpaved median strip.
3. All traffic following a school bus on a many-laned road





No traffic is to move ahead until the stop signal of the bus has been turned off.

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Drivers must yield right-of-way to emergency vehicles. This means police cars and fire engines. It includes other vehicles which have flashing lights or sirens. You are to pull over to the closest edge of the roadway. Stop and wait until the emergency vehicle has passed. Do not block an intersection.

DRIVERS AND PEDESTRIANS

The driver of a vehicle must use extra care around persons who are on foot. A vehicle is heavy, fast,and powerful. It could easily hurt or kill anyone it hits. It is true that the pedestrian may make mistakes. But even so, you as a driver should have your car under control. If you do, you will be able to keep from hitting the person on foot.

Basic Rule. You should always look out for the person on foot. Drive with care when there are people on the roadway. Use your horn if needed. Use extra care around children or disabled persons.

Crosswalks. When there are no traffic signals, always slow down or stop for people crossing the street. Yield to pedestrians at both marked and unmarked crosswalks at intersections.

Turns. When making a left or right turn at an intersection, yield to all people crossing the street.

Stop Signs. After coming to a full stop at a stop sign, always yield to people walking across the street. Do not go on until they have finished crossing.

Traffic Signals. Even when the light turns green, you must yield to people who are still in the crosswalk.

Entering. You may need to come on to a street from an alley or driveway. If so, you must stop before you reach the sidewalk. Yield to all persons walking on the sidewalk.

Blind Persons. A blind person may be guided across a street by a dog. He/She may be carrying a white cane. You must come to a full stop. Let the blind person cross the street safely.

NIGHT DRIVING

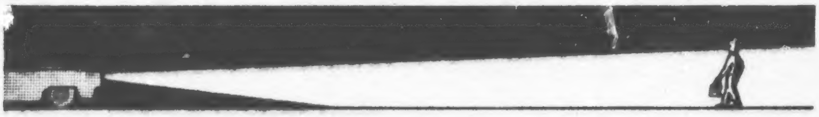
Always drive more slowly at night. Here are three good reasons for doing so:

1. You cannot see as far as you can during the daytime.
2. The brightness of oncoming car headlights may lessen your vision even more.
3. You may be driving on roads that are new to you. Or a problem situation may come up. You may not be able to act as quickly as you could in daytime driving.

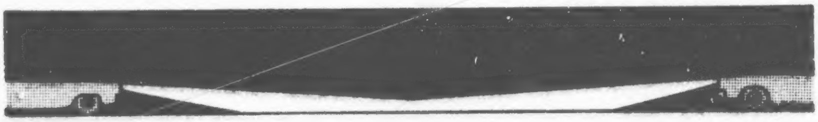
Headlights

Your car headlights must be used between the hours of sunset and sunrise. This includes the twilight hours. These are the times just before full darkness and just before full daylight.

Your headlights have two brightness levels. These are called beams.



Use upper (bright) beam headlights only when driving in the open country. Don't use them when other cars are near. Dim your lights when an oncoming car is within 500 feet of you. Dim them when you are within 300 feet of a car that you are following.



Use lower (dim) beam headlights at these times:

1. When meeting oncoming cars (In this way your lights won't blind the other driver)
2. When coming up on vehicles you are following
3. During fog or rain
4. During twilight hours
5. Where there are street lights

Headlight Safety Tips

1. Don't "overdrive" your headlights. Drive so that you can always stop within the limits at which you can see the pavement ahead.
2. When leaving a brightly-lit place, slow down. Drive slowly until your eyes grow used to the darkness.

3. Try to keep from looking directly at oncoming car headlights. Watch the right edge line of your lane. Watch the oncoming car out of the corner of your eye.
4. Use care when approaching a vehicle that has only one headlight. It may be a motorcycle. Or it may be a car with one headlight out. Stay as far as possible to the right side of your lane.

FOG, SMOKE OR RAIN

There are some times that you *must* use headlights during the day. This is the law. Use your lower beam headlights when you cannot see at least 1,000 feet in front of you. You may not use your parking lights or any extra lights your car may have. These do not meet the law.

It is best not to drive at all in fog or heavy rain. But if you must, follow these safety tips:

1. Slow your driving speed.
2. Slow up more if you see a red tail light ahead of you. The car ahead may be stopped or barely moving.
3. Be prepared for an emergency stop.
4. The fog or rain may get worse. If so, pull off the road carefully and stop.
5. Do not creep along the highway. Another driver may crash into the back of your vehicle.
6. Use windshield wipers in heavy fog.
7. Don't use your four-way flashers while the vehicle is moving.

ACTIVITY 3-M

PREFIXES

Prefixes are letters added to the front of a word. A prefix usually changes the word's meaning. Look at the list of prefixes below. Read the meaning given for each one.

1. re: to do over again
2. in: not
3. co: together with
4. pre: before

Now read each sentence below. Find a word in each that has a prefix. Circle the word. Check your answers on page 214.

1. Jan must retake the driver's test.
2. Mike had one incorrect answer on the quiz.
3. Ann and Joe will be co-drivers in the race.
4. Tom took a pretest before starting the chapter.

Look at each prefixed word below. Put an X next to the best meaning of the word. Check your answers on page 214.

1. retake

___ take along

___ take before

___ take after

___ take over again

2. incorrect

___ may be correct

___ was correct

___ not correct

___ not wrong

3. co-drivers

___ driving apart

___ driving before

___ driving together

___ driving after

4. pretest

___ tested before

___ tested during

___ tested after

___ tested twice

EMERGENCIES

It is important that you know the safe things to do in an emergency. If your car has a problem, try to move it. If possible, make sure all four wheels are off the traveled part of the road. Turn on your emergency flashers. Raise the hood of your car. Tie a white cloth to the left door handle or radio antenna.

Learn all of the safety tips given below and on page 182. This will help if you have any of these emergencies:

TIRE BLOWS OUT

- -Don't put on brakes
- -Concentrate on steering
- -Slow down gently
- -Brake softly
- -Pull all the way off the pavement. Try to find a flat surface.

FIRE

- -Put on mud, dirt or sand
- -Check a ditch for water
- -Use a hub cap to carry water or wet cloths
- -Loosen dirt with tire tool

FLOODED ENGINE

- -Press gas pedal to floor
- -Do not pump gas pedal
- -Keep running the starter
- -Let the pedal up when the engine starts

WET BRAKES

- -Test brakes lightly after driving through deep water
- -Brakes may pull to one side or may not hold at all
- -Dry brakes by driving slowly in low gear and using brakes lightly

ACCELERATOR JAMMED

- -Concentrate on steering
- -Slap pedal hard with foot
- -Shift into neutral
- -Turn off the key
- -Use the brake

RIGHT WHEELS OFF THE PAVEMENT

- -Stop giving gas
- -Hold wheel firmly
- -Brake lightly
- -Keep car under control
- -Wait until no cars are in the area
- -Turn back onto the pavement sharply at slow speed

BRAKES FAIL

- -Use parking brake
- -Shift to lower gear
- -Try to rub tires on a curb
- -Look for a safer area to slow down

VEHICLE COMING IN *YOUR* LANE

- -Sound your horn
- -Brake sharply
- -Steer for the shoulder or ditch

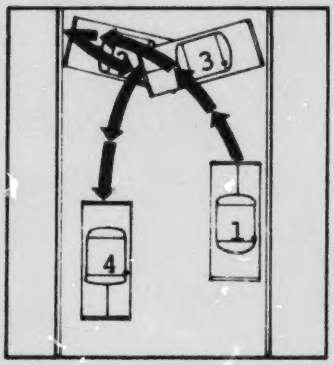
SKIDDING

A car will skid when its tires lose their grip on the road. When it skids, the engine power to the wheels is lost. So is the action of the brakes. This means that there is little you can do during a skid. The best idea is to try to avoid skidding. This can be done by slowing your speed when coming up to a danger spot. If you should go into a skid, do this: Turn your steering wheel in the direction of the skid. This is if you can do so without running off the road or hitting someone. It makes no difference which direction your car is skidding.

TURNABOUT

There may be a time when you need to turn your car around in a narrow place. Here is the way this is done.

1. Stop to the very right of the road. Look in both directions for traffic. Give your left turn signal. Turn the steering wheel sharply to the left. At the same time, move forward slowly.
2. Drive slowly to the left edge of the road. Brake.
3. Put the car in reverse. Turn the steering wheel sharply to the right. Back slowly to the right curb.
4. Put the car in forward. Turn the steering wheel back to the left. Drive slowly forward.



Try not to bump curbs on the road. Never turn around on a hill or curve.

ACTIVITY 3-N

WORDS WITH MANY MEANINGS

Read the sentences below. As you can see, the underlined word "drive" has more than one meaning. Rewrite the sentences. Change each underlined word to a synonym. Make sure that you choose synonyms that won't change the meaning of the sentences. Check your answers on page 215.

It was early morning when I decided to take a $\underset{1}{\underline{\text{ drive }}}$. The $\underset{2}{\underline{\text{ drive }}}$ was still wet with ice and snow. As I was ready to back out, I accidentally put the car in $\underset{3}{\underline{\text{ drive }}}$. My car pushed ahead with such $\underset{4}{\underline{\text{ drive }}}$ that it crashed through the front of the garage. What a way to start a morning!

It was early morning when I decided to take a $\underset{1}{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}}$. The $\underset{2}{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}}$ was still wet with ice and snow. As I was ready to back out, I accidentally put the car in $\underset{3}{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}}$. My car pushed ahead with such $\underset{4}{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}}$ that it crashed through the front of the garage. What a way to start a morning!

PARKING

Not all accidents happen while vehicles are being driven. A car that is not parked properly can cause a crash. It could destroy property or kill a person. Use care when parking your car. Don't leave it until you have done this:

1. Set the parking brake
2. Turned off the motor
3. Put the gear in low, reverse,or park
4. Taken out the key

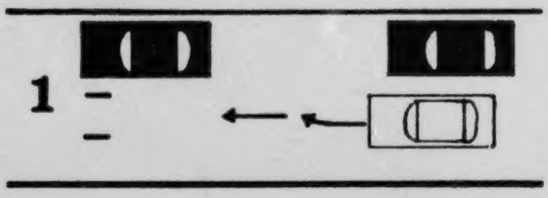
PARALLEL PARKING

On the driving test, you will be asked to parallel park your car. This skill shows how well you can handle your car in close areas. It is one of the main points in finding out if you can really "drive" the car or if it is "driving" you. The person who does well on this part of the test usually does fine on the rest of the test. You will be given two tries at parking unless something dangerous happens.

Use the steps shown on the following page for practice.

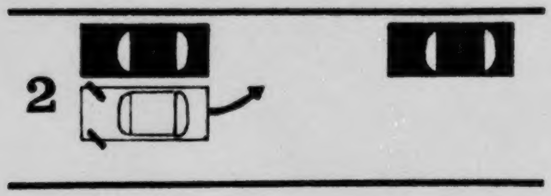
Follow these steps when parallel parking:

1



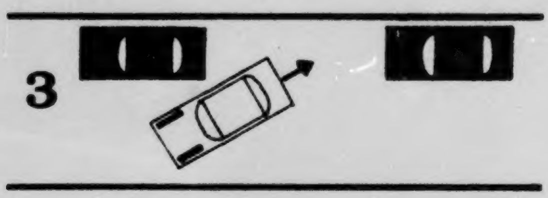
1. Stop even with the car ahead. Your car should be about two feet away from it.

2



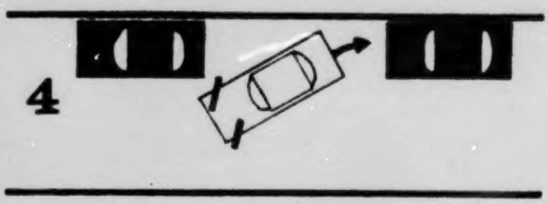
2. Turn your car wheels sharply to the right. Back slowly toward the parked car behind.

3



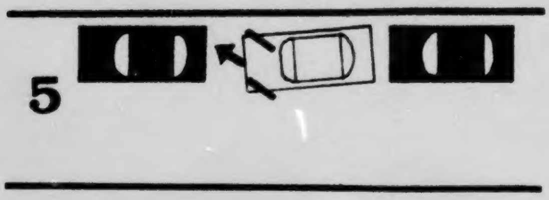
3. As your front door passes the back bumper of the car ahead, quickly straighten your wheels. Then keep backing straight.

4



4. Be sure you can clear the car in front of you. Then turn your wheels sharply to the left. Back your car slowly to the car behind you.

5

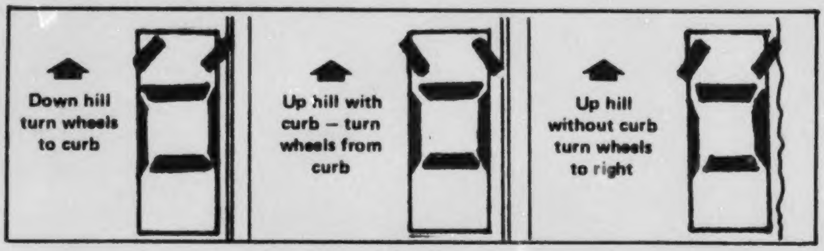


5. Last, turn your wheels sharply to the right. Pull your car toward the center of the parking space.

PARKING ON HILLS

You should do the following when you park on hills:

1. Set the parking brake
2. Put the gear in low, reverse, or park
3. Turn wheels correctly:


Down hill turn wheels to curb
Up hill with curb – turn wheels from curb
Up hill without curb turn wheels to right

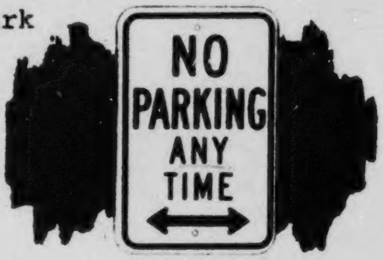
It is against the law to park on the highway. If you need to leave your car for an emergency, do this: make every effort to park *off* the highway. This way other drivers will be able to get by safely. Park your car so that other drivers can see it for at least 200 feet in both directions.

DO NOT PARK AT THESE PLACES:

1. On the roadway side of any vehicle parked at the edge or curb
2. On a sidewalk
3. Within an intersection
4. On a crosswalk
5. Between a safety zone and the curb next to it or within 30 feet of this area
6. Where you would block traffic
7. Near any place where road construction or repair is being done
8. On a bridge or overpass or inside a tunnel
9. On any railroad tracks
10. Where a road sign tells you not to park

YOU MAY NOT PARK (except for a moment to pick up or drop off people riding with you):

1. In front of a public or private driveway
2. Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant
3. Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection
4. Within 50 feet of the closest rail of a railroad crossing
5. Within 30 feet of any rural mailbox between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
6. Within 30 feet of any flashing signal, stop sign, or traffic sign
7. Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station
8. Where signs show you not to park



Be sure the way is clear before you leave any parking space. Look in all directions. Be sure to give a turn signal if driving from a curb. Remember to give moving traffic the right-of-way.

PARKING LIGHTS

You must use parking lights at night on any vehicle parked on a roadway or shoulder out of the city. Do not use just turn signals on one side of the vehicle. If your vehicle is broken down, turn on your four-way emergency flashers. Also, don't drive using just your parking lights. It is against the law. You must use your headlights.

PARKING TICKETS

The owner of a vehicle is responsible for paying any parking tickets placed on his/her car. This is unless the owner can prove that another person had control or care of the vehicle at the time.

Handicapped persons are exempt from parking fees. Their vehicles must have one of these license tags: HP (Handicapped Person) or DV (Disabled Veteran). Or the vehicle may have an HP or DV sticker. It is to be placed in the lower left rear window.

Parking spaces are set aside for the disabled. They have special markings. They may be shown by a sign with a wheelchair symbol. They may have a blue painted curb or lines. Handicapped persons must park in these spaces if they are free.

If you are *not* handicapped, then you are not to park in one of these spaces. You are breaking the law if you do so. An officer may have your car towed away. You could also get a ticket for a traffic infraction.

A yellow curb means that parking is not allowed by anyone.

ACTIVITY 3-O

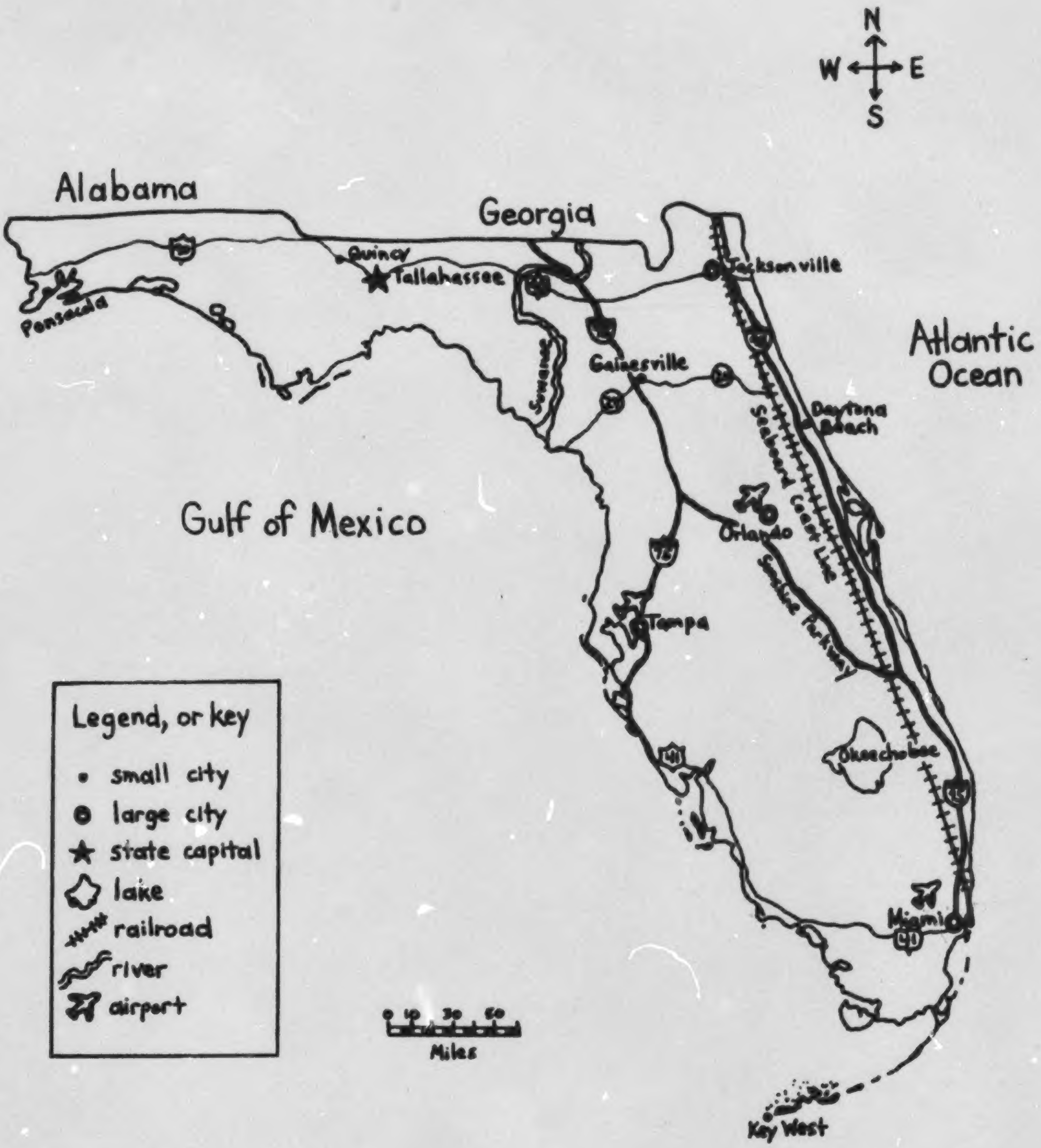
READING MAPS

A map is a very useful tool. It can show you where you are when you are lost. It can help you plan the best route for a trip. All drivers need to be able to read a map. This activity will help you practice.

Use the map on the opposite page to answer these questions. Check your answers on page 215.

1. What is the title of the map?____________________________
2. What do you call the box or space that tells about the map's symbols? ____________________________________
3. In which city is Florida's Capitol found? ________________
4. What is the name of Florida's longest railroad? __________ __________________________________
5. How many cities on this map are shown to have airports? __________________________________
6. Is Jacksonville a small or large city? ___________________
7. What is the name of the river that runs from Georgia down to the Gulf of Mexico? ___________________________________
8. What is the name of the large lake shown? ________________
9. Which city is the farthest south in Florida? _____________
10. What is most of Florida surrounded by? ___________________
11. We share a border with two states. Name them. __________________________ and ___________________________
12. If you lived in Key West, where would the closest airport be? ___________________________

MAP OF FLORIDA

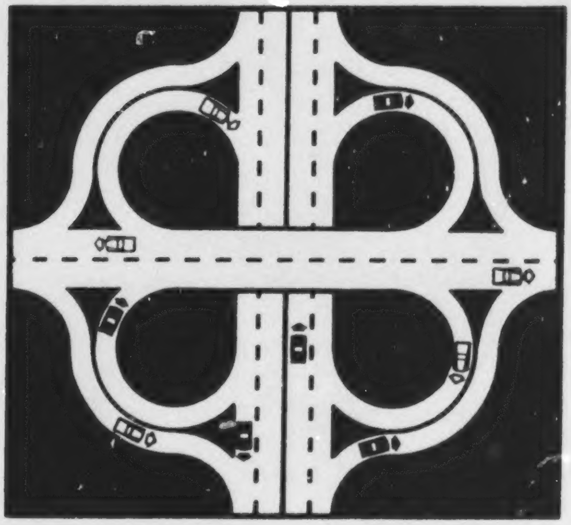

N
W
E
S
Alabama
Georgia
Atlantic Ocean
Gulf of Mexico
Pensacola
Quincy
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
Gainesville
Suwannee
Daytona Beach
Seaboard Coast Line
Orlando
Sunshine Parkway
Tampa
Okeechobee
Miami
Key West
Legend, or key
small city
large city
state capital
lake
railroad
river
airport
0 10 30 60
Miles

EXPRESSWAYS, INTERSTATES, AND PARKWAYS

There are special problems to know about when you travel on these kinds of highways. They are limited access highways. This means that there are only certain places where you may get on or leave the road. Traffic may be heavy. Speeds usually stay at the posted maximum. It is important to give driving *all* of your attention.

INTERSECTIONS

Intersections on limited access highways are often not simple ones. Many roads may cross each other at different levels or heights. They may have different road patterns also. The picture below shows one expressway intersection. It is called a clover leaf. Here all turns are right turns. You do not have to cross the path of other traffic to make the turn.



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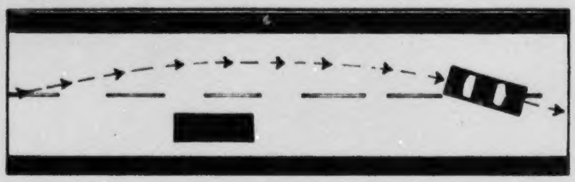
EXPRESSWAY DRIVING

Usually expressways have no sharp hills or curves. There are no stop signs, traffic lights, or railroad crossings. But you must watch for and follow carefully all highway signs. Driving is not the time or place for daydreaming. This is especially true when driving on an expressway.



Keep to the right except to pass. Don't travel beside vehicles in another lane at the same speed. Either change speeds or change lanes. Don't block the flow of traffic.

EXPRESSWAY RULES AND REGULATIONS

You know that the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is responsible for setting our traffic laws in Florida. These rules and laws hold true on *all* of Florida's roads. This includes interstates, expressways, and the Sunshine State Parkway. The maximum speed limit is 55 m.p.h. You are not to drive any faster. It does not matter what kind of vehicle you drive. It makes no difference if it is day or night. A posted speed sign may require you to drive more slowly.

The following are not allowed on expressways in Florida:

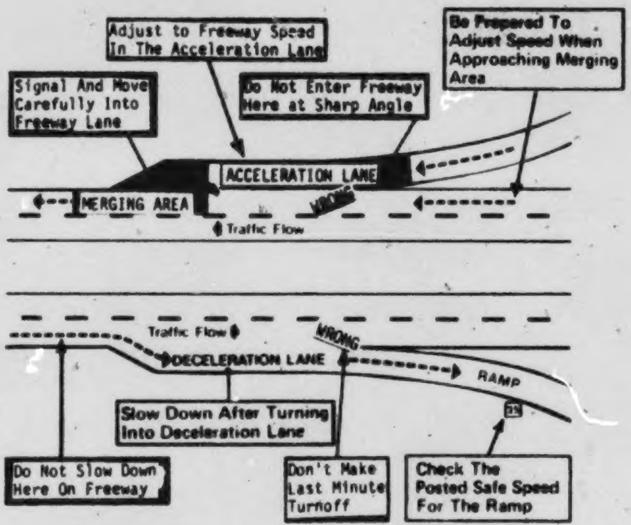
1. Pedestrians or people on foot
2. Hitchhikers or persons trying to get a ride
3. Bicycles
4. Motor-driven cycles or scooters
5. Animal-drawn vehicles

It is against the law to stop on the paved roadway, shoulder, or ramp of an expressway. You may stop if you have an emergency or your vehicle breaks down at that point. A disabled vehicle may be parked on the shoulder of the road for no more than six hours.

ENTERING AND LEAVING AN EXPRESSWAY

It takes skill and care to enter a limited access highway safely. The main reason is that you must merge, or join with, and flow into fast moving traffic already on the road. Most entrances have an *acceleration lane.* This is a lane for you to gain travel speed before you merge into the traffic.

When leaving the expressway you may also find a *speed-change* lane. This is to allow


Adjust to Freeway Speed In The Acceleration Lane
Be Prepared To Adjust Speed When Approaching Merging Area
Signal And Move Carefully Into Freeway Lane
Do Not Enter Freeway Here at Sharp Angle
ACCELERATION LANE
MERGING AREA
WRONG
Traffic Flow
Traffic Flow
WRONG
DECELERATION LANE
RAMP
Slow Down After Turning Into Deceleration Lane
Do Not Slow Down Here On Freeway
Don't Make Last Minute Turnoff
Check The Posted Safe Speed For The Ramp

you to slow down to prepare to get off. Exit ramps are often curved and sometimes short. For this reason, the speed limits here are low. Slow down. You could lose control if you are still going at expressway speed.

Exit signs are posted on the expressway. Their purpose is to warn you that exits are coming up. You should have plenty of time to prepare to leave the highway. If you miss your exit, you must go on to the next one. Backing up is not allowed. Also, you cannot cross, drive on, or park on the median strip of the road.

EXPRESSWAY DRIVING TIPS

1. *PLAN YOUR TRIP.* Think ahead of time. Use a map. Plan where you will want to get on and off the expressway.
2. *CHECK YOUR CAR.* Do this before you travel. A breakdown could cost you money, time, and trouble.
3. *DON'T FOLLOW TOO CLOSELY.* Leave plenty of room between your car and the one you are following. Allow for an emergency stop. If the road is wet or slick, allow extra space.
4. *DRIVE IN THE RIGHT-HAND LANE.* Use the left lanes for passing only.
5. *STOP DRIVING WHEN YOU FEEL SLEEPY.* Don't fight trying to stay awake while you drive. Pull off the road at the first rest stop or service area.

6. *USE REARVIEW MIRRORS.* Always keep track of the traffic behind you.

7. *NEVER STOP ON THE PAVEMENT.* Pull off the road to the right. Get all the way off the road. Do this in an emergency. Do it also when you or your car cannot go on.

8. *NEVER TRY TO FLAG DOWN OR STOP TRAFFIC.* Raise your hood and show a white cloth. This will show that you are in need of help.

9. *ALLOW PLENTY OF ROOM WHEN PASSING.* Don't cut back into the right lane too quickly. This could cause an accident. One good rule is not to pull back over until you can see the vehicle you passed in your rearview mirror.

10. *STAY OUT OF ANOTHER DRIVER'S BLIND SPOT.* The driver ahead needs to know where you are on the road. Either stay in back of the driver or go around.

11. *WATCH OUT FOR "TURNPIKE TIRING".* Driving on an expressway for a long period of time can be boring. Your mind may start to wander and your eyes may just stare. At this point you are not concentrating on your driving. To avoid this, try these:
    a. Practice making your eyes look in all different directions.
    b. Use your mirrors to check for other traffic.
    c. Change your sitting position.
    d. Plan a stop and rest time.

ACTIVITY 3-P

PROBLEM SOLVING

Read the problem below. Then answer the questions that follow. Check your answers on page 215.

Sue's car broke down on the expressway. No one would stop to help her. She was in a hurry so she decided to flag down an oncoming car. Was Sue breaking the law?

1. Yes or No? ______________________________

2. Why? (Support your answer:) ____________

____

____

____

____

____

____

DRIVING TIPS AS WE AGE

Most older drivers enjoy the use of their cars. They handle them with skill. There is no reason why they should not keep driving. This is as long as they are in good health. And it means as long as they keep up-to-date with the Florida traffic laws.

Meanwhile, though, changes are happening within the older driver. The aging process is taking its toll. Sometimes this happens slowly. The older driver may not even be aware that he/she is changing. Vision and hearing become weaker. The older driver may not be able to act and react quickly. Often this isn't noticed until older drivers are faced with an emergency. Then they find they are not able to handle it.

Here are some of the mistakes that older drivers are often found to make:

1. Not paying attention
2. Not driving in the proper lane
3. Not giving signals
4. Not seeing or stopping at stop signs and signals
5. Driving too slowly on busy highways

Many older drivers have not had accidents. They need to know that they must use extra care to keep from doing so. This will protect their own safety. It will also protect all the other drivers on our streets and highways. Traffic conditions have changed quite a lot from what they were many years ago. This demands more from *all* drivers, young and old alike.

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PROBLEMS THAT OLDER DRIVERS MAY FACE

1. Hearing and eyesight are often weaker.
2. Judgment is slower. It takes longer to notice a traffic problem and then to act upon it.
3. Older drivers are physically weaker. They often can't act with speed and certainty in an emergency.
4. Older drivers are more likely to be injured badly or killed. Today's traffic speeds may mean more damage is done during accidents. The older person's body may be slow in healing.
5. Older drivers may forget that traffic gets heavier every day. They may not understand that traffic laws change and new ones are added.

SAFETY TIPS FOR THE OLDER DRIVER

1. Get your doctor's honest advice about your driving. If he/she suggests that you avoid heavy traffic or night driving, take this advice.
2. Keep yourself fit and well. Drive only when you feel up to it.
3. Don't drive after taking medicine. Follow this unless your doctor says it would be safe to do so.
4. Pay attention to your driving. Try to think ahead about what may happen. Other drivers, pedestrians, or children may do something you haven't expected.

5. Keep up-to-date on traffic laws. Some may be new. Others may be changed. The Department is willing to help on this, as are the police and safety and motor clubs.
6. Ask a driving teacher to check your driving. He/She can make suggestions to help you update your skills. You can also learn about how to handle new traffic laws.
7. Plan each trip before you begin. It doesn't matter if the trip is a long or short one. Know the route you plan to take. Try to stay off these:
   - A. Heavily traveled roads
   - B. High speed routes
   - C. Roads that bother you
   - D. Routes that you do not know well
8. Don't travel too slowly. This could block other traffic. If you find you are in the way, pull off the highway. Let the other traffic move past. Even better, choose another road that may be less busy. You may find it is better to travel during a less busy time of day or week.
9. Keep your car and its parts in good working order. Take your car in for regular checkups.
10. Keep your windshield, headlights, and your glasses clean. Dirt on them will lessen your vision. This is especially true at night.
11. Make sure your car has safety belts. Use them.

DRIVING CHECK FOR OLDER PERSONS

Here is a chance to check your own driving. Each of the following is a common cause of driving trouble for the older driver. Answer each question honestly. If you answer yes to two or three of them, take steps now to correct the problems.

1. Do you need two or three tries when parallel parking?
2. Do you have trouble telling the difference between objects at night? One example might be between a fire hydrant and a small child.
3. Does the glare from oncoming cars' headlights bother you a great deal?
4. Do you have trouble keeping up with other cars on the highway? Do they seem to be passing you all the time?
5. Does it take you quite a while to get going again after a traffic light has turned green?
6. Do you seem to be getting a lot of little scrapes and dents on your car lately? (For example, from your garage door?)
7. Do you sometimes miss seeing *STOP* signs or other highway signs?
8. Do you find yourself getting confused when something unplanned happens while you are driving?
9. Do you have trouble figuring out objects that are either very close or very far away?
10. When a car is coming toward you, do you have trouble judging how far away it is?
11. As you sit in the driver's seat, do you have trouble seeing the sides of the road?

ACTIVITY 3-Q

EXTRA INFORMATION

It is important to know the main idea of a paragraph. But sometimes extra information is given. It is not really needed. It doesn't add anything to your understanding of the main idea. Read each paragraph below. Draw a line through the sentence that is not needed. The first one is done for you. Check your answers on page 215.

Example: It was a rainy day. Dick slowed the speed of his car. ~~He turned up the radio.~~ There was heavy traffic on the road. Dick's front tires were wearing smooth. He wanted to be extra careful not to have an accident today.

1. As Sam drove toward the railroad crossing, he saw the lights begin to flash. As the gate came down, he heard the train's whistle. He remembered how he used to enjoy watching the trains pass by when he was a boy. Sam slowed his car and came to a stop at the crossing gate.

2. Karen really learned a lot from studying the driver handbook. She studied the road rules and signs. She had never realized that road signs were made of metal. Karen learned safe driving habits also. She began to understand the importance of defensive driving.

3. Mrs. Miller, a school bus driver, slowed the speed of her bus. She turned on the red flashing lights and stopped the bus. Looking carefully to see that all traffic had stopped, she opened the door for the children to leave. Three boys got off. Mrs. Miller closed the door and turned off the flashers. She checked her mirrors and moved the bus carefully on down the road.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING OR THE ART OF STAYING ALIVE

Defensive driving is a key idea in the Driver Improvement Program. Following this idea can lessen your chances of being in an accident. Defensive driving means driving in such a way as to keep accidents from happening. It will work even though another driver may do something wrong. It can work even when driving conditions are bad. The reason this is possible is that you, as a defensive driver, will learn to "give" a little. You will learn to change your behavior. You will be ready to handle the unexpected. Your goal is to have control of any of these situations:

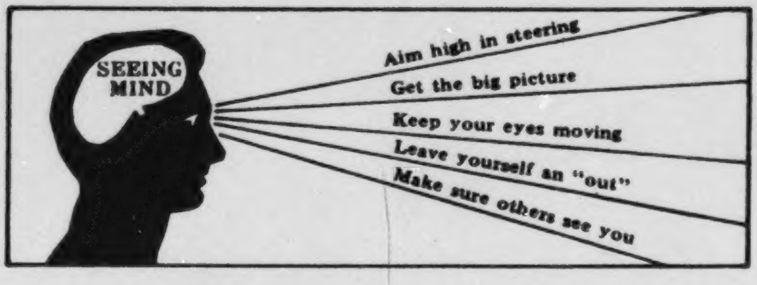
1. Unexpected actions of other drivers
2. Unplanned actions of pedestrians
3. The ever-changing factors of light, weather, road and traffic conditions
4. The mechanical condition of your vehicle
5. Your own physical condition, moods, and feelings

THE STANDARD ACCIDENT PREVENTION FORMULA

This is an idea that defensive drivers use to keep from having accidents. It has three steps. They all work together.

1. *See the problem:* Think about what is going to happen. Think about what might or could happen. Try to do this before it happens. Never take the idea that everything will be all right.

2. *Understand the defense:* There are "best" ways to handle most all traffic problems. Know them. Be ready to use them when you need to.
3. *Act in time:* Once you have seen that a problem is coming and you know what to do, DO IT. Don't just wait to see how things go.


SEEING MIND
Aim high in steering
Get the big picture
Keep your eyes moving
Leave yourself an "out"
Make sure others see you

Driving defensively means being prepared. Your driving skills are important; so is being able to use good judgment. Your skills and good judgment will help you to avoid accidents. Every time you drive, do the following:

1. Adjust your speed to the road conditions.
2. Slow down before going into a curve.
3. Yield the right-of-way.
4. Let other drivers know your plans. Use your signals.
5. Keep both hands on the steering wheel.
6. Be ready for anything that may happen.

KEEP FROM GETTING HIT IN THE REAR

1. Check your brake lights every now and then. Make sure they are clean and working right.
2. Know what is going on behind you. Use your rearview mirrors.
3. Signal well ahead of time for turns, stops, and lane changes.
4. Slow down easily. Don't make any sudden actions.
5. Drive with the flow of traffic. Be sure to stay within the speed limit. Remember that driving too slowly can be just as dangerous as going too fast.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING TIPS

Drive to avoid serious injury. This can be just as important as driving to avoid an accident.

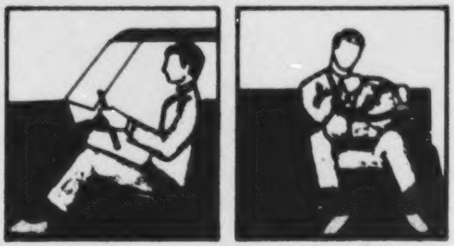
1. Suppose someone is coming toward you in your lane. Swerve to the right. Don't swerve to the left into oncoming traffic.
2. Hitting a row of bushes would be better than hitting a tree, post, or other solid object.
3. Hitting a vehicle going in your direction would be better than hitting a vehicle head-on.
4. It is better to drive off a road rather than skid off when you are trying to avoid a crash.
5. It is better to hit an object that is *not* moving than a vehicle moving toward you.

Remember what defensive driving is all about. It means driving to keep from having accidents. This is done even when other drivers are in the wrong. It is possible even in poor road conditions.

A Defensive Driving Course may be taken. It is for any driver who wants to improve his/her driving skills. It will help the driver spot possible driving problems. It will show the driver how to avoid accidents. Any driver or group may take the course. Call the Florida Highway Patrol Station closest to you. Ask for the Safety Education Director.

SEAT BELTS SAVE LIVES

When worn, a seat belt *does* make your trip safer. It *does* help save lives.



Seat belts are often called "protective medicine." Here are the reasons why:

1. They can keep you from being thrown out of a car in case of an accident. (Your chances of death are five times greater if you are thrown out of a car in a crash.)
2. They can keep you from being injured as badly inside the car.
3. They hold your body in one place. They keep you from being thrown forward. This lessens your chances of injury.
4. They hold your body in the seat as you make sudden stops or turns. This gives you better control over your car.

5. They help keep you from getting too tired as you drive. The seat belts hold you in an upright position. They help give you good posture as you drive.

Seat belts do not have to be uncomfortable to wear. Adjust them properly. Pull the lap belt snugly across your pelvis (hip bones). Don't pull it across your stomach. Fix your shoulder belt so that you have just enough extra room to reach all the car's controls. (There should be enough room to place your fist between the belt and your chest.)

GOOD DRIVING HABITS

1. Always wear seat belts.
2. Keep your vehicle in safe working order.
3. Always use your vehicle in a safe way.

BEFORE YOU DRIVE

There are many things that you should do *before* you even get into your vehicle to drive. Then there are more things you should do before you start your car.

OUTSIDE THE VEHICLE

1. Lights should be clean. Be sure they are working properly.
2. Windows should be clean. Move any leaves or stickers that might block your view.
3. Tires should have the proper amount of air.
4. The areas in front of and in back of your car should be clear.

INSIDE THE VEHICLE

1. Lock all car doors.
2. Adjust the seat. Fix it so it is right for you.
3. Adjust the mirrors. Be sure you can see from both the outside one and the inside one.
4. Put on seat belts. Use both the lap and shoulder belts. Be sure they are comfortable.

DRIVING

After you have done the things above, you are ready to start your car. Remember that all of these need to be done *first*.

STARTING THE CAR

Follow these steps:

1. Make sure the parking brake is set.
2. Shift the car's gear into park or neutral.
3. Start the engine.
4. Put your foot on the brake. Shift into the proper gear.
5. Take off the parking brake.

You are now ready to pull away. As you leave, follow these four steps:

1. Check your mirrors.
2. Use your signals.
3. Look over your shoulder in the direction you are going.
4. Enter the road or change lanes slowly and carefully.

Always follow these four steps when you are leaving any parking space. Follow them also when pulling over to a curb or changing lanes.

PARKING

Follow these steps:

1. Stop.
2. Shift to park.
3. Set your parking brake.
4. Turn the wheels in the proper direction if you are on a hill.
5. Turn the key off.
6. Take out the keys. (This is required by law.)

ACTIVITY 3-R

DID YOU LEARN?

Here is a practice test to let you know if you have learned what is in Chapter Three. Circle the one best answer to each question. When you are finished, check your answers on page 215.

1. What should you do when you come to a flashing red light?
   - A. Turn off the main road and go by another route.
   - B. Drive ahead with care.
   - C. Come to a full stop.
   - D. Slow down, yield to any traffic, and go on.

2. When is it all right to pass another vehicle?
   - A. On a hill if no traffic is seen
   - B. On a railroad if no train is coming
   - C. On an open four-lane highway if it is safe
   - D. At an intersection if it is clear of people and cars

3. How should you get help when your vehicle breaks down on an expressway?
   - A. Walk to the nearest rest stop and call for help.
   - B. Raise your hood and show a white cloth on your car.
   - C. Flag or wave down a passing car.
   - D. Sit in your car quietly and wait for an officer to arrive.

4. What is a median?

A. An extra lane for traffic to use

B. The dirt along the edge or shoulder of the road

C. The dividing strip between traffic going in opposite directions

D. An exit ramp on an expressway

5. On a three-lane road, who may use this extra lane?

A. Any driver who is passing another car

B. Any driver who needs to use it

C. Any driver who is turning left

D. Any driver whose lane is properly marked for using it

6. What is a safe following distance between cars?

A. One car length for each 10 m.p.h. of speed

B. Two car lengths for each 10 m.p.h. of speed

C. One car length for each 20 m.p.h. of speed

D. Two car lengths for each 30 m.p.h. of speed

7. What does defensive driving mean?

A. Always making sure you get the right-of-way

B. Driving to avoid accidents no matter who or what is at fault

C. Being sure that you are well-covered by insurance

D. Taking a test to prove that you are a good driver

8. What is one main difference between expressway driving and driving on a highway?

A. Expressway speed limits are always higher.

B. Expressway signs are always larger.

C. Expressways usually have no sharp hills or curves, stop lights, or railroad crossings.

D. Expressways do not usually have as many lanes as other highways.

9. Which of these is a good reason for slowing your speed during nighttime driving?

A. You cannot see as far at night.

B. You will need to dim your lights when there is an oncoming car.

C. You may have a headlight that is not working properly.

D. You may need to make a left or right turn.

10. What should you do at a railroad crossing?

A. Look at the crossbuck sign. See how many tracks there are at the crossing.

B. Decide if there is a crossbuck sign, flashing lights, or a crossing gate.

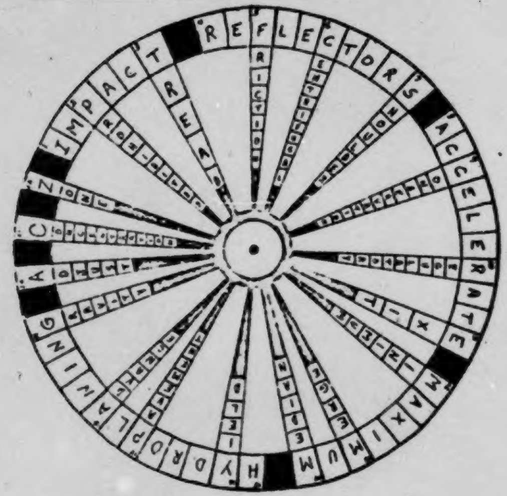
C. Slow down. Look and listen for trains. Follow any lights or gates.

D. Slow down *only* if you are following a vehicle which must stop at all crossings.

CHAPTER THREE

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES

Activity 3-A
Using Your Words



Activity 3-B
Main Idea and Details

1. C
2. D
3. C

Activity 3-C
Guide Words and Syllables

1. B
2. D
3. E

1. two syllables
2. three syllables
3. four syllables
4. two syllables

Activity 3-D
Making Turns

C is correct

Activity 3-E
Words with Many Meanings

1. C
2. B
3. A

1. proper or correct
2. opposite of left
3. something owed to you or automatically belonging to you
4. okay; better; like they were
5. there; close
6. set up again; put back the way it was

Activity 3-F
Says Who?

1. opinion
2. fact
3. fact
4. opinion
5. fact

Activity 3-G
Antonyms

1. down - up or slow down - speed up
2. dry - wet
3. left - right
4. heavy - light
5. day - night

1. regular
2. important
3. form
4. violent
5. responsible
6. prove

Activity 3-H
Are You Sure?

1. There are bad drivers of all kinds: men, women, younger, older.
2. Drinking affects everyone's driving in some way.
3. A stop sign does not mean "yield". You must come to a full stop at all stop signs.
4. A police officer can stop you and your vehicle at any time. It doesn't matter if you are on the highway or in town.
5. Once the button is pushed, a signal is set off and the light will soon change. Pushing the button again will do nothing. The signal has already been set.

Activity 3-I
Symbols and Signs

1. percent
2. plus; add
3. shows direction; arrow
4. divide
5. multiply
6. number
7. minus; subtract

1. Stop
2. Railroad Warning
3. Yield
4. Warning
5. No Passing
6. Railroad Crossing
7. Regulatory or Information
8. School

Activity 3-J
Table of Contents

1. five
2. Chapter Two
3. 80
4. Chapter Three
5. Chapter Three
6. [illegible]3
7. 44
8. Chapter Four
9. 185
10. Chapter Five

Activity 3-K
Compound Words

1. right-of-way
2. out-of-state
3. non-resident
4. out-of-balance
5. self-centered

1. self-centered
2. out-of-state
3. non-resident
4. out-of-balance
5. right-of-way

Activity 3-L
More Information, Please

1. Perhaps his horn wasn't working
2. Maybe he passed on a yellow line
3. Was the emergency brake on?

Activity 3-M
Prefixes

1. retake
2. incorrect
3. co-drivers
4. pretest

1. take over again
2. not correct
3. driving together
4. tested before

Activity 3-N
Words With Many Meanings

1. trip
2. driveway
3. forward gear
4. force or power

Activity 3-O
Reading Maps

1. Map of Florida
2. Legend or Key
3. Tallahassee
4. Seaboard Coast Line
5. three
6. large
7. Suwanee
8. Okeechobee
9. Key West
10. water
11. Alabama and Georgia
12. Miami

Activity 3-P
Problem Solving

1. Yes
2. She should have raised the hood of the car and shown a white cloth.

Activity 3-Q
Extra Information

1. He remembered how he used to enjoy watching the trains pass by when he was a boy.
2. She had never realized that road signs were made of metal.
3. Three boys got off.

Activity 3-R
Did You Learn?

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. C

TAKE A BREAK

How does your community support the saving of gasoline? There are many proven ways of doing this. Fill in the chart below to see how your community stands:

GAS SAVERS:

	Are these supported in your community?		How could your community support these in a better way?
	Yes or No	How can you tell?	
1. Bicycles:			
2. Buses:			
3. Walking:			
4. Carpools:			
5. Motorcycles:			

CHAPTER FOUR

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Z18-23
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CHAPTER FOUR

GETTING READY TO LEARN

WORDS TO KNOW

Study each of these words carefully. You will need to use all of them in Chapter Four of this book.

1. Auxiliary: (augs ill uh ree) something extra that provides help
   Example: The car had auxiliary fog lights.

2. Certificate: (sir tiff uh cut) a paper that shows something to be true or proves that a requirement has been met
   Example: A registration certificate is needed to prove who is the owner of a car.

3. Commercial: (cuh mer shull) business or work that has to do with products and marketing
   Example: Mr. Hodson is a commercial fisherman. His company trucks carry seafood all over the state.

4. Cowl: the top, front part of a vehicle; the hood
   Example: No more than two cowl or fender lights are allowed on a car.

5. Fatal: causing death

Example: There was a fatal accident last night on Oak Street. Two persons were killed.

6. Lien: (lean) something held by someone else as security or protection that a debt will be paid

Example: The bank loaned her the money for a new car. Now the bank has a lien on her car. If she does not make the loan payments, the bank may take her car.

7. Moisture: (moys chure) dampness; partly wet

Example: Because of the fog, there was moisture on the windows of my car.

8. Muffler: an object that helps to quiet sound as exhaust is given off from a vehicle

Example: A vehicle with a noisy muffler will not pass inspection.

9. Neutral: (new trull) the placement of a gear shift that causes the vehicle not to be in any gear at all

Example: A motorcycle engine starts easier if the gear is in neutral.

10. Non-resident: a person who does not live in Florida; the person *resides* or lives in another state
Example: James lives in Georgia. He is a non-resident of Florida.

11. Reaction: to act or to move after something has happened
Example: A careless driver pulled out in front of Mr. Smith. His reaction was to quickly step on the brakes.

12. Review: to go over again carefully; to look back over
Example: This handbook has a review section following Chapter Four.

13. Standards: items decided on as set rules for measuring quality
Example: Mobile homes sold in Florida must meet certain building standards.

ACTIVITY 4-A

USING YOUR WORDS

Read each sentence below. Look at the three words that follow. Choose the word that best fits the sentence and write it in the blank. Check your answers on page 263.

1. If a sign says "DO NOT ENTER," you are __________________ from going in that direction.

   allowed   prohibited   cowled

2. Snow was falling so there was __________________ on the car's windshield.

   moisture   certificate   dryness

3. Hal does not live in Florida, so he is a __________________ of this state.

   commercial person   lien-holder   non-resident

4. Good drivers should drive defensively and set high __________________ for themselves.

   reviews   standards   speeds

5. When studying to take the driving test, a driver should go back and __________________ the handbook information.

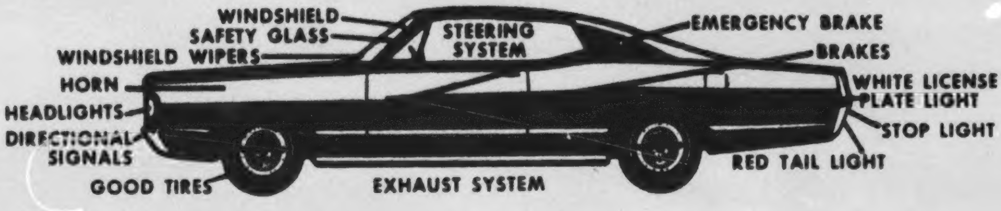
   review   adjust   fold

6. Never leave your car parked in the __________________ gear position.

   fatal   neutral   auxiliary

CHAPTER FOUR

Chapter Four is about your vehicle. The main fact is this: Your vehicle must be in good working order. You are not safe unless it is. This is true even if you are a good driver. Florida has vehicle safety laws. These tell about the safety equipment your car needs. The laws don't ask too much. They are meant only to keep the most dangerous cars off the road. The good driver will want to do more than just meet the minimum standards.


WINDSHIELD
SAFETY GLASS
WINDSHIELD WIPERS
HORN
HEADLIGHTS
DIRECTIONAL SIGNALS
GOOD TIRES
STEERING SYSTEM
EXHAUST SYSTEM
EMERGENCY BRAKE
BRAKES
WHITE LICENSE PLATE LIGHT
STOP LIGHT
RED TAIL LIGHT

MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION OR CHECK

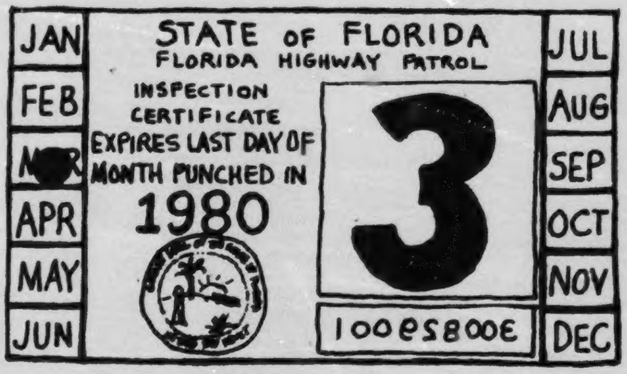
All vehicles registered in Florida must have a safety check each year. These things will be inspected for safe working order:

1. brakes
2. lights
3. horn
4. steering parts
5. windshield wipers
6. turn signals
7. tires
8. exhaust or muffler system
9. license tag

Vehicles can be checked at any inspection station licensed by the state. There is a $3.00 fee for this. You will be charged $1.00 extra if you are late getting your car inspected.

How do you know when your car is due to be checked? All registered Florida vehicles must have a safety inspection sticker. This is placed in the front window on the driver's side. A hole is punched in the month that your inspection is due. For example, the vehicle below must be checked in March of each year.

Your inspection sticker must always be up-to-date. You are not allowed to drive on any street or highway if it is not. You could also be fined for having an out-of-date sticker.


JAN
FEB
APR
MAY
JUN
STATE OF FLORIDA
FLORIDA HIGHWAY PATROL
INSPECTION CERTIFICATE
EXPIRES LAST DAY OF MONTH PUNCHED IN
1980
3
100eS800E
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC

Suppose your car does not pass inspection. This could happen if any of the safety items are not in good working order. You might have a light out. Your brakes may not work well enough. Problems with things like these will cause your car to fail the safety check. If this happens, you must have the problem fixed. You may do so at any place you choose. Then you will return to the inspection station. Your car will be rechecked to see that the problem has been fixed.

If you return within 30 days to the same station, there is no extra charge. There *will* be an extra fee if:

1. you are later than 30 days, or
2. you go to a new station to be reinspected.

Suppose your vehicle was in an accident. There was damage to one or more of the safety items. You are not to use the damaged vehicle. It must be repaired and inspected first.

At some time, a law officer may ask to inspect your vehicle. The law states that you must stop and allow the officer to do so. This is true at any time.

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

You have already read a list of the vehicle safety items your car must have. They will be inspected each year. The next part of this chapter tells more about them.

BRAKES

Your car must have *two* brake systems. Each must be able to stop the car on its own. The first is your set of regular or foot brakes. These are the ones that you use most often. They cause your wheels to stop as you press the brake pedal. They should be checked now and then. See if they need adjusting. You should have equal stopping power on both sides of your car.

Your second braking system is your emergency brake. It should be strong enough to hold your car on *any* hill.

BRAKE POWER

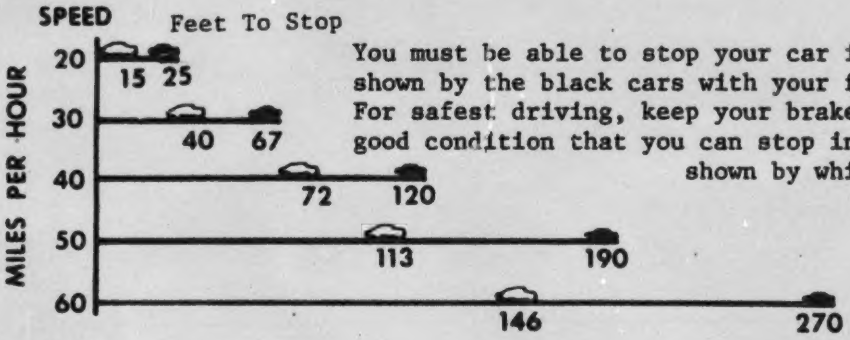
It is your job, as a driver, to have your car under control at all times. This includes being able to stop your car:

1. at any time.
2. for any reason.

There are rules that tell how much power your brakes must have. Look at the chart below. It is based on:

1. a regular passenger car.
2. a smooth, dry road that is level.
3. use of the foot brake.

Vehicles or combination of vehicles--	Feet to stop from 20 miles per hour	Slowing down time in feet per second
With brakes on all wheels....	12	17 per second



You must be able to stop your car in the distance shown by the black cars with your foot brake. For safest driving, keep your brakes in such good condition that you can stop in the distance shown by white cars.

Keep these two things in mind about the chart above:

1. The graph shows braking distance *after* you have put on the brake. To this you must add a *reaction distance.* This is how far you travel between seeing the hazard and pressing the brake. Three-fourths of a second is the

usual reaction time. This means a driver will travel 11 feet for each 10 m.p.h. of speed. This is even *before* he/she presses the brake. Just think: At 50 m.p.h. this distance would be 55 feet!

2. Also, the chart shows braking distance on a dry, smooth road. Roads may be rough or wet. In such cases you would need to allow more stopping space.

ACTIVITY 4-B

MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS

You just read about motor vehicle inspection. Answer the following questions to check your progress. Check your answers on page 263.

1. Which of the following *best* gives the main idea of this section?
   A. A fee of $3.00 will be charged for vehicle inspection.
   B. There are inspection stations all over the state.
   C. All motor vehicles in Florida must be checked for safety each year.
   D. If you don't pass, you must take your vehicle back again.

2. Why is it important to get your vehicle inspected?
   A. So you will not be fined for an out-of-date sticker
   B. To be sure your vehicle is in safe working order
   C. To get a safety inspection sticker
   D. To be sure your brakes are working better

3. Where can you get your vehicle inspected?
   A. At any state-licensed inspection station
   B. At any service station in the area where you live
   C. At the Department office in Tallahassee
   D. At your car mechanic's shop

ACTIVITY 4-C

GLOSSARY (Gloss uh ree)

A *glossary* might also be called a "Book Dictionary." The words found in the glossary are *only* ones that are used in the book you are reading. There is a glossary in this book. Find it. Then use it to answer the following questions. Check your answers on page 263.

1. Where is the glossary found in this book? ______________ ______________________

2. In what order are the words? ______________________

3. Are meanings given for each word? ______________________

4. How can you tell where to find this word in the book? ____

5. Find the word *muffler* in the glossary. In which chapter will you find this word used? ______________________

6. Turn to the "Words to Know" part of that chapter. Find the word *muffler*. Write the example sentence that is given for this word. ______________________________ ____ ____

LIGHTS

Your car must have at least two white headlights. They should be able to light the road without blinding oncoming drivers. Bright (upper beam) headlights must show objects 450 feet ahead. Dimmed (lower beam) headlights must show objects 150 feet ahead.

Your car needs to have at least two red taillights. They must be attached to the rear of your car. They must be seen from 1,000 feet.

Your car must have a white light near the license tag. The license plate must be seen for 50 feet. The tag should be kept clean.

Vehicles made before January 1, 1972, must have at least one red taillight. It is to be attached to the left rear of the car.

Your foot brake should make the *stop* lights work. These must be seen from 300 feet in normal daylight.

All vehicles need to have the following: (This includes animal-drawn vehicles.)

1. At least one white lighted lamp or lantern
   (It must be seen for at least 1,000 feet from the front.)
2. Two red lighted lamps or lanterns
   (They must be seen for 1,000 feet from the rear.)
   Or, the vehicle may have one red light seen for 1,000 feet from the rear and two red reflectors that can be seen from all directions for 100 to 500 feet.

HORN

Your vehicle must have a horn. It must be able to be heard from at least 200 feet.

WINDSHIELD WIPER

Windshield wipers clear rain, snow, and other moisture from your front window. You must have at least one. It must be in good working order.

SAFETY BELTS

All new cars come with safety belts. They have proven to be a great help in cutting down on traffic injuries and deaths. But they must be worn to have any value. You never know when you may be in an accident. Protect yourself! Use seat belts when you are driving. Use them when you are riding.

GLASS

Here are the rules on window glass in your vehicle:

1. You must be able to see through it.
2. It cannot reflect more than 35% light.
3. It must be free of any stickers that are not required by law.

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TURN SIGNALS

You *may* have electric turn signals. They should show lights both on the front and rear of your car. You *must* have electric turn signals if the following is true:

1. Your vehicle is wide. It is more than 24 inches from the center of the top of the steering post to the left outside limit of the car. *OR* --
2. Your vehicle is long. It is more than 14 feet from the steering post to the rear of the car (or load).

TIRES

You must be able to see at least 2/32 (1/16) inch of tread across the base of each tire. There can be no worn spots showing the layers of tire rubber.

Remember that tires *do* wear out. As the tread wears smooth, traction is lost. Your tires cannot grip the road. On wet roads this becomes more dangerous.

MIRRORS

Your car must have at least one rearview mirror. It must be placed where it can show the driver a view of the highway for at least 200 feet to the rear.

THINGS NOT ALLOWED ON VEHICLES

1. Red or blue emergency lights
   (These are for official emergency vehicles only.)

2. A siren, bell, or whistle

3. A muffler with loud or strange noise
   (A muffler is not to give off large amounts of smoke, either.)

4. Signs, posters, or stickers on windows or windshield
   (This is unless the sticker is required by law.)

5. More than two spotlights

6. More than two *auxiliary* lights in front

7. More than two *fog* lights in front

8. More than two *cowl* or fender lights

9. A TV set that can be seen by the driver

ACTIVITY 4-D
SUFFIXES

Remember that suffixes are letters added to the end of a word. A suffix can change the word's meaning. One example is *bake - bakery.* (The suffix "ery" can mean "a place where". A bakery is a place where goods are baked.)

Read each sentence below. Find a word that has a suffix. Underline the word. Check your answers on page 263.

1. Do not be careless when you drive.
2. Lee is hopeful that he will get his license.
3. A childish person does not know how to share the road.
4. Lynn is a safe driver.

SUFFIXES HAVE MEANINGS:

1. less: without
2. ful: full of
3. ish: like, the same as
4. er: a person who does

Look at each suffixed word below. Put an X next to the best meaning for each. Use the meanings in the box to help you. The sentences at the top of this page will help, too. Check your answers on page 263.

1. careless

__with care

__without care

__full of care

__taking care

2. hopeful

__has less hope

__likes to hope

__has no hope

__full of hope

3. childish

__a child

__in front of a child

__acting like a child

__with a child

4. driver

__willing to drive

__a person who drives

__able to drive

__likes to drive

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION, TITLE CERTIFICATES, AND LIENS

All motor vehicles in Florida must be registered with the Division of Motor Vehicles. Included are these:

1. Cars, trucks, and buses
2. Trailers 2,000 pounds and over
3. Semi-trailers
4. Mobile homes
5. Campers
6. Motor-driven cycles

These vehicles must be registered. It doesn't matter if they are used on the highways *or* as homes. Each must have a license plate. Each must show a certificate of title. The title must show any *liens* on the vehicle. All vehicles must show an up-to-date license plate. The registered title must be in the vehicle or carried by the driver. A trailer under 2,000 pounds does not need a title certificate. It does need a license tag.

Florida has an agreement with other states. It lets *non-residents* use a vehicle here without registering it. But the vehicle must be registered properly in the non-resident's home state. Migrant farm workers are also exempt. Their vehicles do not have to be registered here.

The non-resident is no longer exempt if he/she:

1. takes a job in Florida.
2. places his/her children in school here.
3. uses his/her vehicle to earn money.
4. carries goods or services from state to state.

In any of these cases, the non-resident must register his/her vehicle.

VEHICLE TAXES

Owners must pay a yearly tax to use their vehicles on Florida roads. The amount of tax depends on the weight of the vehicle. This tax is paid through the purchase of a license tag each year. License tags and vehicle registrations are gotten from your local tax collector's office. Their office handles this for the Department.

The registered owner of a vehicle must renew his/her registration each year. This is to be done during the 30 days before the owner's birthday. The vehicle owner must also show proof of Personal Injury Protection (PIP) insurance. The amount of PIP must be at least $10,000.

There may be more than one registered owner of a vehicle. If so, the registration is renewed in the 30 days before the birthday of the *first* person named.

The registration must show the owner's driver license number. If there are two owners, both driver license numbers must be shown.

There are two exceptions to the "birthday" registration rule:

1. Mobile homes are renewed by January 31 of each year.
2. Company and certain commercial vehicles are renewed by June 30 of each year.

License plates may be renewed by mail or in person. To renew by mail, you must add 40¢ to the required tax. Pay with a certified check or money order. Send this and your registration to the local tax collector's or tag agent's office.

You will not be allowed to renew your license tag for one of these reasons: Your license is revoked, suspended, or cancelled and has not been given up. The tag will be renewed when the license is given up.

LICENSING OF DEALERS AND MAKERS

Making or selling motor vehicles or mobile homes is a business. Anyone who does this must have a license. You would apply for this kind of license with the Division of Motor Vehicles.

MOBILE HOME BUILDING STANDARDS

All mobile homes made after January 1, 1968, must meet certain good building standards. These are explained in the Construction Standards Code. This is found in the Florida Statutes. Each mobile home made after this date must have a certification seal. This is given by the Division of Motor Vehicles. It shows that the mobile home has met the building standards. No one can sell or offer for sale any new or used mobile home without this seal.

You may need more information about vehicle registration. If so, call your local county tax collector's office. You may also write or call:

The Division of Motor Vehicles
2900 Apalachee Parkway
Tallahassee, Florida 32304
(904) 488-4321

ACTIVITY 4-E

READING FOR UNDERSTANDING

Below are some *thinking* questions. Their answers are not really given in this chapter. But every good driver should know them. See how many you can answer. Check your answers on page 263.

1. Why is it important for a driver not to use high beam headlights when meeting an oncoming car at night? ________

   ____

   ____

2. Why is it important that a vehicle's brake or stop lights are working properly? ________________________

   ____

3. Why do you suppose sirens, bells, or whistles are not allowed on vehicles? ________________________

   ____

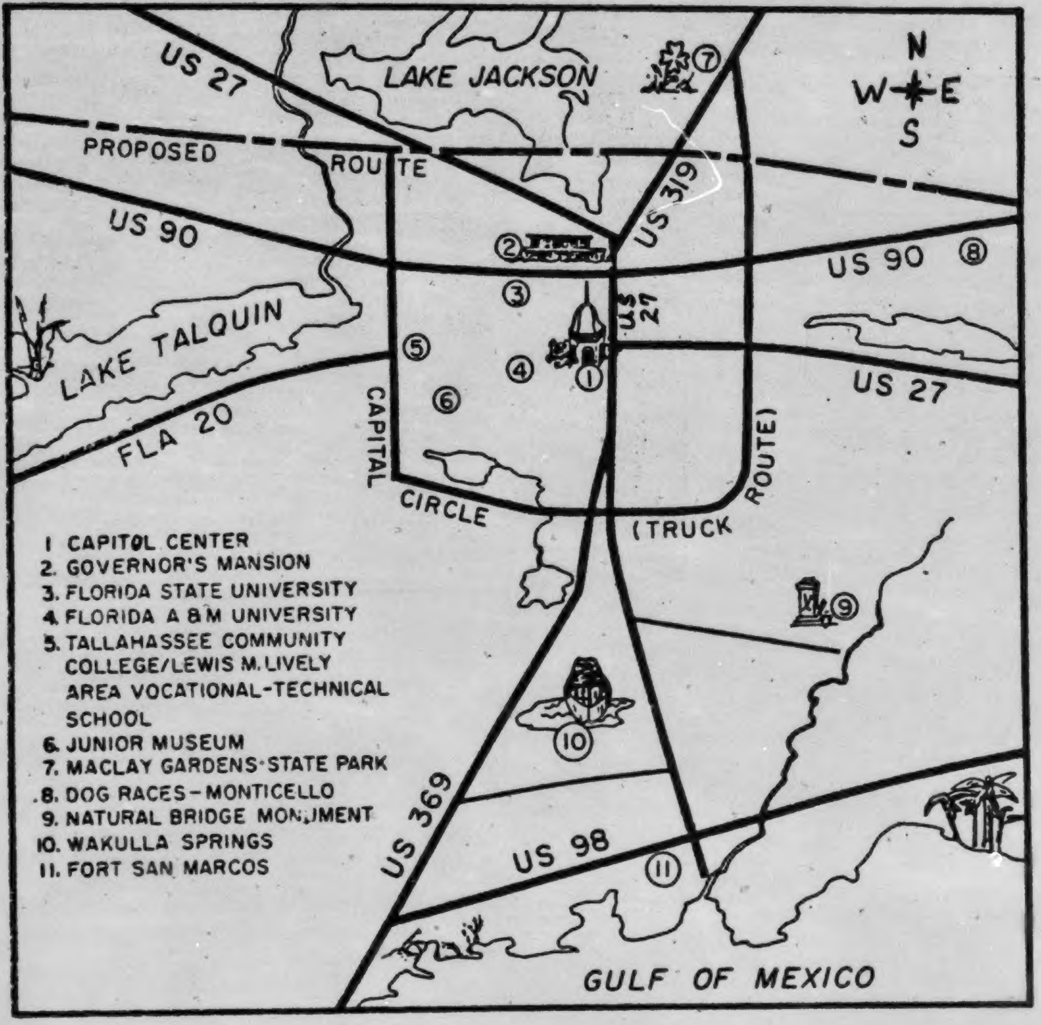
4. Owners pay a yearly tax to use their vehicles on Florida roads. What do you think the tax money is used for? ____

   ____

5. Why should mobile homes have to meet certain building standards? ________________________

   ____

MAP OF TALLAHASSEE


N
W
E
S
LAKE JACKSON
US 27
PROPOSED ROUTE
US 319
US 90
US 90
LAKE TALQUIN
U.S. 27
US 27
FLA 20
CAPITAL CIRCLE (TRUCK ROUTE)
US 369
US 98
GULF OF MEXICO
1 CAPITOL CENTER
2. GOVERNOR'S MANSION
3. FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
4. FLORIDA A & M UNIVERSITY
5. TALLAHASSEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE/LEWIS M. LIVELY AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL
6. JUNIOR MUSEUM
7. MACLAY GARDENS STATE PARK
8. DOG RACES - MONTICELLO
9. NATURAL BRIDGE MONUMENT
10. WAKULLA SPRINGS
11. FORT SAN MARCOS

ACTIVITY 4-F

READING A MAP

Use the map on the opposite page to answer these questions. Circle the best answer to each. Check your answers on page 263.

1. In what direction is Lake Jackson from Tallahassee?

   A. North

   B. East

   C. South

   D. West

2. If you were at the Capitol, which route would be shortest to take you to Maclay Gardens?

   A. Take 27 S. to the truck route. Take the truck route to U.S. 319. Turn back south.

   B. Take 27 N. to U.S. 319. Follow this to Maclay Gardens.

   C. Take 27 N. around Lake Jackson.

   D. Follow U.S. 90 E. all the way.

3. Which road runs mainly East and West?

   A. U.S. 27

   B. U.S. 369

   C. Fla. 20

   D. U.S. 90

4. What is the road called that nearly circles the city?

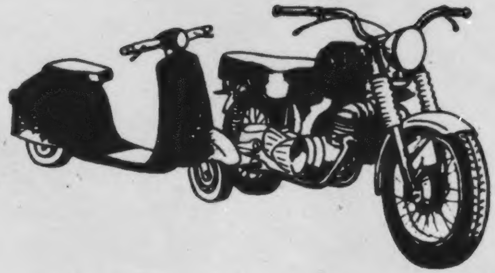
   A. The loop

   B. U.S. 98

   C. Capital Circle or Truck Route

   D. U.S. 319

MOTORCYCLES



All motorcycles are motor vehicles. This includes mopeds. It even includes the smallest minibikes and scooters.

The following are rules on motorcycles:

1. All cycles must have a license tag if ridden on streets or highways.
2. Drivers must have a driver license if their cycles are ridden on streets or highways.
3. No license will be given to anyone under 15 years old. A driver who is 15 has these limits. He/She:
   a. must have a restricted license. (See page 27)
   b. may drive a motorcycle in daylight hours only.
   c. may drive a machine with no more than five brake horsepower.

   You may need to find out the brake horsepower of a certain motorcycle. To do so, call the maker of the cycle or the dealer who sold it to you.
4. The daylight and horsepower restrictions are dropped when the driver reaches age 16. This is true even if the driver still has a restricted license.
5. Motorcycle drivers must follow all traffic laws, signs and signals.

6. All motor-driven cycles must have a headlight. It must be turned on at any time the cycle is being driven. This includes both day and night.

7. No more than two motorcycles are allowed to ride side-by-side in a single lane on a highway.

8. Cycle drivers are never to drive *between* lanes of traffic or rows of vehicles.

9. Cycle drivers are to keep both hands on the handlebars. They are not to carry any package or article that keeps them from doing so.

10. Any cycle that carries an extra person must have a footrest for that person.

11. Any person riding on a cycle must be sitting on a seat. It must be firmly attached to the cycle. It must be a seat that was especially made to carry a rider safely.

12. *All* motorcycle drivers or riders must wear a crash helmet. It must be one that has been approved for safety and strength.

13. All cycle drivers and riders must wear something to prevent eye injuries. They could wear a safety mask, goggles, or glasses.

MOTORCYCLE EQUIPMENT

All cycles *must* have the following:

1. BRAKES: You must have at least one wheel brake for a five brake horsepower cycle. A cycle with more than five brake horsepower must have brakes on all wheels. The brakes must be strong. They should be able to stop the cycle within thirty feet when going 20 m.p.h.
2. HEADLIGHT: It must be bright enough to show an object at least 300 feet ahead. This is when the cycle is moving at least 35 m.p.h.
3. TAILLIGHT: It must be red. It must be seen for 1,000 feet to the rear.
4. STOP LIGHT: This also must be red. It needs to be seen for 300 feet in daylight. It should light up when the brake is pushed.
5. MUFFLER: It must be in good working order. It is not to give off loud noise or smoky exhaust.
6. HORN: It must be loud enough to be heard from 200 feet.
7. REARVIEW MIRROR: One is required. It must allow the driver to see for at least 200 feet to the rear.

ACTIVITY 4-G

COMPOUND WORDS

You know that compound words are made up from two or more smaller words. Read each *row* of words below. There is a compound word in each. Circle the compound word. Check your answers on page 263.

1. signal flashlight traffic driver
2. zigzag turn safety person
3. road insured clutch parkway
4. parking rainstorm test revoked
5. minor vehicle litterbug points

Now read the sentences below. Each has a word missing. Fill each space with a compound word. Choose from the words you circled above. Check your answers on page 263.

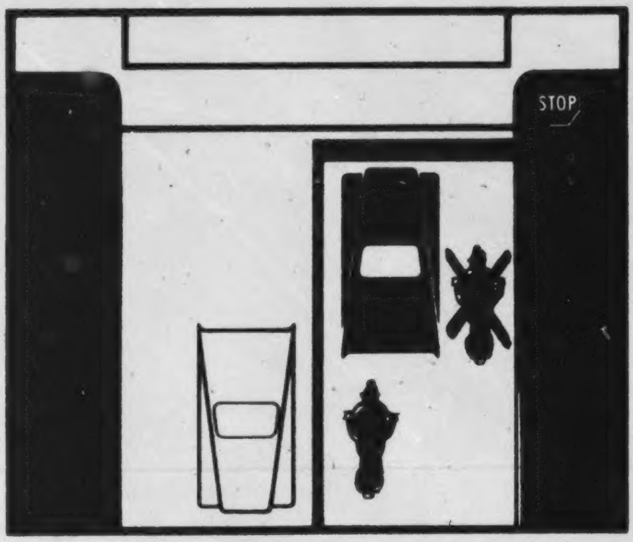
1. A driver should not __________________ through traffic.
2. There is usually more traffic on a ____________________ than on a country road.
3. Turn on the ____________________ so I can see in the dark.
4. You should drive more slowly in a heavy _________________.
5. The child who threw that paper out of the car window is a ____________________.

WHAT EVERY MOTORCYCLE DRIVER MUST KNOW

Don't make yourself a hidden target. When stopping at an intersection, stop behind the car ahead. Don't stop to the side. *Most motorcycle accidents happen at intersections.* They also take place most often:

1. during daylight.
2. on weekends.
3. on dry, level roads.
4. during the summer.

Use extra care at these times and places.



A motorcycle driver is most likely to be killed when crashing with an auto. In most cases the car driver does not see the cycle driver.

It is suggested that cycle drivers (or riders) wear:

1. thick and heavy clothes. (Leather is a good idea.)
2. long sleeves and pants.
3. heavy boots and gloves.

These will give better protection in an accident.

When riding at night, the cyclist should wear light colored clothing. Reflectors of some kind would be a good idea also. These will help the cyclist to be seen by other drivers.

MOTORCYCLE TIPS

*Be sure the cycle is in neutral before starting the engine.

*Check to be sure that the front and rear brakes are always in good working order.

*Know where all the controls are on a cycle *before* driving it.

*Realize that the most important control is the rear brake pedal.

*Understand that the front wheel brake has the greatest stopping power. It should not be used when stopping on a loose surface. Gravel is one example.

PASSENGERS ON CYCLES

A cycle driver who is not experienced should not try to carry an extra person. The cycle may not be as steady. The driver's control of the cycle may also be affected. These facts are especially true at low speeds.

When carrying a passenger, tell him/her to:

1. hold tightly to the driver or to the handgrips.
2. keep his/her feet on the foot rests.
3. lean only *with* the cycle.
4. never touch the muffler or engine.

Remember to carry a rider only when the machine is made to do so. It must have an extra seat and footrests. The passenger must wear a crash helmet and safety glasses. Also remember this: It takes a longer distance to stop when you are carrying a passenger.

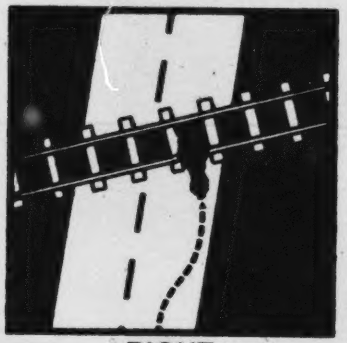
MOTORCYCLE SAFETY IDEAS

TURNS: Press the brake *before* going into a turn.

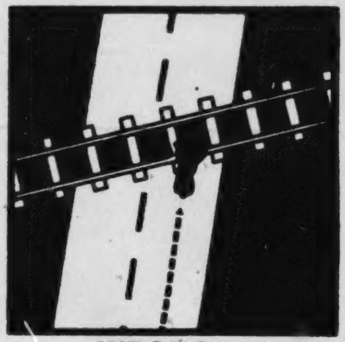
CURVES: At normal cruising speed, lean the cycle and your body the same way. For a sharp turn, slow down. Turn the handlebar without leaning the cycle. Don't drag your feet on the road while turning.

SLIPPERY SURFACES: Slow down. Don't lean the cycle. Use the brakes carefully. Don't speed up suddenly.

RAILROAD TRACKS: Cross squarely, at a right angle, whenever possible. (Look at the drawing below.)



RIGHT



WRONG

BRAKES: Shift to a lower gear when stopping. Do this also when sand or gravel is on the road. If you need to stop quickly, follow these ideas:

1. Try not to let the front wheel slide.
2. Put on the rear brake firmly. Put on the front brake gently.
3. Let up on the front brake right away. Keep your feet on the foot rests. Take them off only when about to stop.
4. When stopped on a hill, use the rear brake.

HIGH SPEED HIGHWAYS: Don't use these unless you can keep up with the flow of traffic.

SLIPPERY SPOTS: Watch out for the following places. They will be slippery when wet:

1. Painted lines and arrows (This is even more true when the paint is fresh.)
2. Grease or oil spots in the center of traffic lanes
3. Metal surfaces (Draw bridges, for example)
4. Fallen leaves

LOANING YOUR CYCLE: Don't let anyone borrow your motorcycle if they do not have:

1. Cycle experience
2. A valid license

ACTIVITY 4-H

SAME AND YET DIFFERENT

Below are some groups of words. For each, tell one way they are the same. Tell another way they are different. The first one is done for you. Check your answers on page 264.

dirt road
highway
expressway

Example:

They are the same because: they are all roads for traveling.

They are different because: each is a different kind of road.

revoked
cancelled
suspended

1. They are the same because: ______________________________

____

They are different because: ______________________________

____

headlights
turn signals
taillights

2. They are the same because: ______________________________

____

They are different because: ______________________________

____

3. They are the same because:

____

____

____

They are different because:

____

____

____

automobile

truck

van

4. They are the same because:

____

____

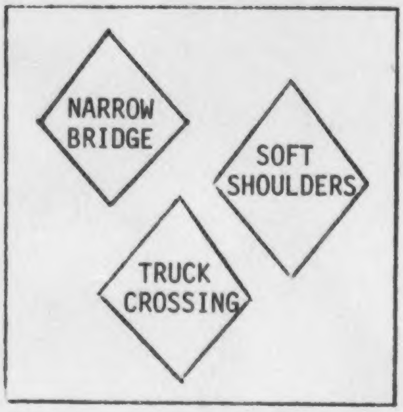
____

They are different because:

____

____

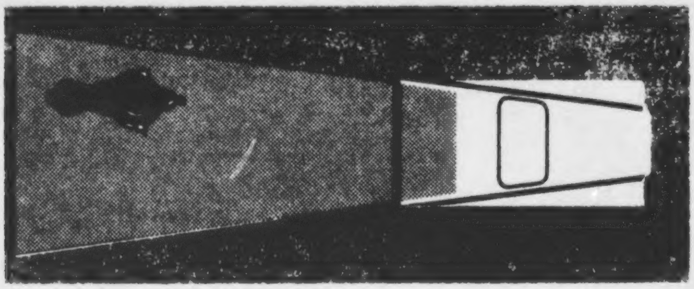
____


NARROW BRIDGE
SOFT SHOULDERS
TRUCK CROSSING

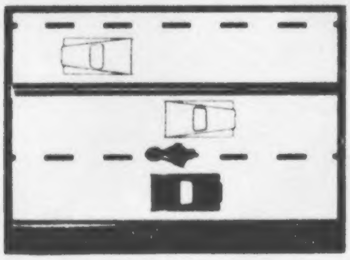
DEFENSIVE DRIVING

Defensive driving means driving in such a way as to avoid accidents.

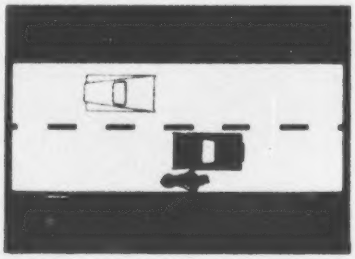
1. When following other vehicles, be sure you can be seen. Don't ride in a driver's blind spot.



2. You may be traveling with other cycle drivers. Remember that only two cycles are to ride side-by-side in the same lane. Try to arrange it so that the driver on the left is just ahead of the one on the right. This will give both drivers more room for moving and passing. Better yet, ride single file; that is, one behind the other.
3. Remember, too, that it is against the law to drive a cycle between lanes of traffic. This is also true about riding between traffic and the curb.



WRONG



WRONG

The best way to see ahead *and* to be seen by other drivers is to stay to the left side of the right lane. (This is if you are on a two-way, two-lane street.)

On a two-way, four-lane street, do this: Ride to the right side when using the inside lane. Or you may ride to the left side of the right lane. Do not ride far to the right of any road for these reasons:

1. You may not be seen by a driver waiting to come onto the road.
2. Cars may crowd in beside you.
3. You will be too close to parked cars that you may have to go by.

Remember to drive with your headlight on even in the daytime. It is the law. Doing this helps other drivers see you and your cycle.

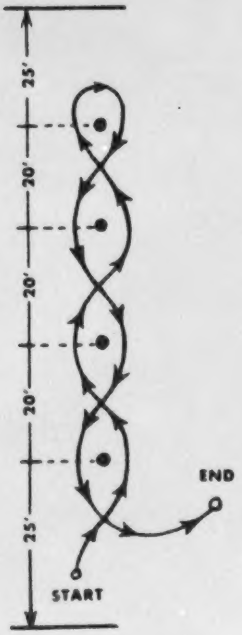
FOLLOWING OTHER VEHICLES

Always leave plenty of space between your cycle and the vehicle you are following. This is important for these reasons:

1. You will be able to see traffic ahead.
2. You will be able to tell about the traffic conditions coming up.
3. You may need more stopping space than the vehicle in front of you. This is even more true if the road is slippery.
4. The faster you drive, the more stopping distance you need. (Look back to Chapter Three for the chart on Safe Stopping Distances.) Extra space may be needed to keep a vehicle behind from hitting you. This could happen if the vehicle in front of you stops suddenly.

MOTORCYCLE PRACTICE SKILLS

Below are three drawings. They all show patterns that you can practice with your cycle. They are meant to help you improve your driving skills.

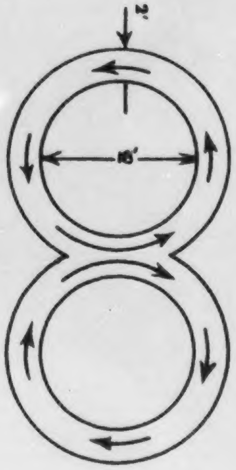


No. 1 - SERPENTINE (Snake)

(a) Control of power cycle
(b) Number of obstacles (objects) ran or knocked over
(c) Speed
(d) Maneuverability (move ahead skillfully)
(e) Touching ground - feet

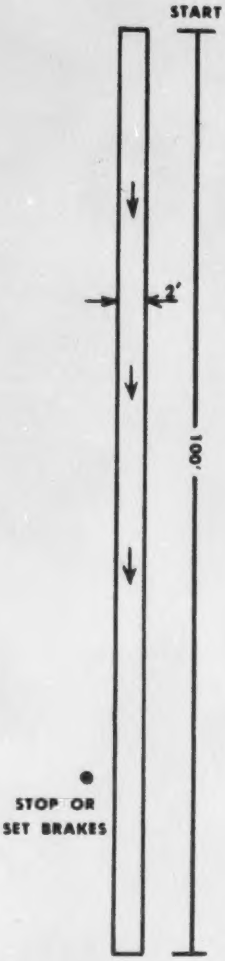
PAY ATTENTION TO:

(a) Posture
(b) Use of clutch



No. 2 - FIGURE 8

(a) Control of power cycle
(b) Ability to stay in circle
(c) Turns
(d) Speed
(e) Maneuverability



No. 3 - SMOOTH STOP

(a) Control of power cycle
(b) Ability to stop at given point
(c) Straight line

ACTIVITY 4-I

HOMONYMS

Read each sentence below. Choose the homonym that fits the sentence. Write it in the blank. Check your answers on page 264.

1. Do you know where the brake _______________ is on your car?

   peddle pedal

2. I plan to _______________ my car and get a new one.

   sell cell

3. A motorcycle driver must _______________ a helmet.

   wear ware

4. You will only have to _______________ a few minutes for your ID card.

   wait weight

Read each sentence below. Place *all three* homonyms in the proper spaces.

1. Are you ________ girls going ________ drive, ________?

   to too two

2. If his ________ doesn't start to ________ soon, ________ have to stay in bed.

   heal he'll heel

STATE LAW FOR BICYCLE AND MOPED RIDERS

Bicycle and moped riders are to be treated in the following ways:

1. They are to be given all the same rights as any other vehicle driver on the road.
2. They are expected to follow the same traffic and sign rules as any other driver.

MOPED LAWS

Mopeds are becoming popular. Each day finds more of them on our roads. You need to know and follow these laws:

1. No one under age 15 can drive a moped.
2. Moped drivers must have a:
   a. driver license.
   b. $5.00 permanent tag.
3. Mopeds are not to be driven on areas set aside for footpaths or bicycle paths.
4. Mopeds are not to be driven over 25 m.p.h.
5. Insurance and crash helmets are not required by law. But it would be wise to have both.

BICYCLE LAWS

1. Keep at least one hand on the handlebars.
2. Use hand signals when turning.
3. Always use a bicycle path if there is one along the road.

4. Stop completely at stop signs. Look both ways. Go ahead when the way is clear.
5. Never carry a rider.
6. Ride on the bicycle seat only.
7. Ride to the right side of the street. Stay close to the curb or edge.
8. Never ride with more than two bicycles side-by-side. It is safer to ride single file.
9. Never "hitch" a ride. That is, don't hold on to anything except your bike.
10. Do not ride too closely behind other vehicles. Leave yourself room to move.
11. When leaving an alley, stop at the sidewalk. Give the right-of-way to persons walking. Wait also for any cars already in the street.

SAFE BICYCLE RIDING HABITS

It is not enough to just obey the law. The safe rider will train himself/herself to be careful. Read the following good safety tips:

1. Keep your bike under control at all times.
2. Don't zigzag or weave in and out of traffic.
3. Try *not* to ride at night. If you must, have a red reflector on the rear. You also need a bright headlight on the front.
4. Keep your brakes in good working order.

5. Have a bell or horn. Don't use a siren or whistle.
6. At busy intersections, get off and "walk" your bike across.
7. Never ride on a sidewalk in a business district.
8. Carry packages in a rack or carrier.

A NOTE TO PARENTS: *You play a very important part in helping your child to learn good bicycle safety habits. Your child's life may depend on how well you teach him/her to know and obey them.*

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY RULES

1. Look carefully *before* stepping off any curb. (This is the most common cause of pedestrian accidents.)
2. Cross *only* at intersections or marked crosswalks. (Drivers are more likely to look for pedestrians at these places.)
3. Cross *with* the green light or lighted "WALK" sign. Make sure you have enough time to cross. The vehicle driver is *supposed* to yield to the pedestrian. But he/she may not see the walker in time.
4. When walking along the highway, stay on the shoulder on the *left* side facing traffic. Wear light colored clothing at night. Carry a flashlight if possible. These will help others to see you better.

SAMPLE VISION TEST

Use the following chart to check your eyesight. Place it ten feet away in a room with normal lighting. Check one eye, then the other one. Close or cover the eye you are not testing. Remember that this chart is for practice only. It is just a guide. It is *not* an official chart.

7 0 2 5

20/40

Y V B S E D A

20/30

8 4 6 7 3 9

20/20

ACTIVITY 4-J

CAPITAL LETTERS

You know that many words, when written, need to begin with capital letters. This activity will help you to review some of the rules for capital letters.

Look at the list *below*. Each word begins with a capital letter. Find the rule, from the list on the *next page*, that tells why this word needs a capital letter. Write the letter of the answer in the blank. Check your answers on page 264.

Words with Capital Letters

_____ 1. John

_____ 2. Monday

_____ 3. Tallahassee

_____ 4. August

_____ 5. Thanksgiving

_____ 6. I

_____ 7. Oak Avenue

_____ 8. God

_____ 9. Florida

_____10. President Carter

_____11. Let's go to the movies.

_____12. Dear Sir or Madam:

_____13. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

_____14. England

_____15. Dr. J. W. Miller

Rules for Capital Letters

A. Days of the week

B. Names of cities

C. Names of persons

D. Months of the year

E. Holidays

F. Titles of persons

G. Names of streets and roads

H. Names of states

I. Religious names

J. the pronoun "I"

K. Names of countries and nations

L. Abbreviations and initials

M. Greeting in a letter

N. First and important words in titles

O. First word of a sentence

ACTIVITY 4-K

DID YOU LEARN?

Here is a practice test to let you know if you have learned what is in Chapter Four. Circle the one best answer to each question. When you are finished, check your answers on page 264.

1. How often must a Florida driver have his/her vehicle inspected?
   - A. Once each year
   - B. Whenever the driver feels the vehicle needs checking
   - C. Every two years
   - D. Each time the driver renews his/her license

2. Where do most motorcycle accidents happen?
   - A. On the open road
   - B. At intersections
   - C. On bridges
   - D. In private driveways

3. Where is the best place for a motorcyclist to drive in order to be seen well?
   - A. In another driver's blind spot
   - B. Between lanes of traffic
   - C. Directly behind a vehicle being followed
   - D. Between traffic and the curb

4. Which of the following is *not* required for a moped driver?

   A. A driver license

   B. A $5.00 permanent tag

   C. An age of at least 15

   D. A helmet

5. When does vehicle registration take place?

   A. Each time the owner gets a new driver license

   B. By March 30 of each year

   C. Once each year, during the thirty days before the owner's birthday

   D. Every three years

6. How much *extra* will you be charged for a late inspection of your vehicle?

   A. $1

   B. $2.50

   C. $5

   D. $15

7. How old must a person be in order to get a license to drive a motorcycle?

   A. At least 12 years old

   B. At least 15 years old

   C. At least 16 years old

   D. At least 18 years old

8. When must a motorcycle driver have the cycle's headlight on?

A. At any time he/she is driving the cycle

B. From sunset to sunrise

C. From 6:30 p.m. until 8:30 a.m.

D. From sunrise to sunset

9. Which of the following is *not* allowed on a car?

A. Headlights

B. Loud horns

C. Sirens

D. Directional signals

10. All motor vehicles registered in Florida *must* have which of the following:

A. Fog lights

B. Radios

C. Blue emergency lights

D. Windshield wipers

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CHAPTER FOUR

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES

Activity 4-A
Using Your Words

1. prohibited
2. moisture
3. non-resident
4. standards
5. review
6. neutral

Activity 4-B
Main Idea and Details

1. C
2. B
3. A

Activity 4-C
Glossary

1. in the back or at the end
2. alphabetical or ABC order
3. yes
4. chapters are given
5. Chapter Four
6. A vehicle with a noisy muffler will not pass inspection.

Activity 4-D
Suffixes

1. careless
2. hopeful
3. childish
4. driver

1. without care
2. full of hope
3. acting like a child
4. a person who drives

Activity 4-E
Reading for Understanding

1. Your lights might "blind" the other driver.
2. So that a vehicle that is following won't run into yours when you stop.
3. Other drivers might mistake your vehicle for an emergency one.
4. Road repair and building new roads.
5. They are safety measures for mobile home buyers. It proves the mobile home is well-built.

Activity 4-F
Reading a Map

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. C

Activity 4-G
Compound Words

1. flashlight
2. zigzag
3. parkway
4. rainstorm
5. litterbug

1. zigzag
2. parkway
3. flashlight
4. rainstorm
5. litterbug

Activity 4-H
Same and Different

1. They are the same because they are all ways of having your license taken.

   They are different because your license is taken for different reasons, for different lengths of time, and in different ways.

2. They are the same because they are all lights.

   They are different because they have different uses. They are found in different places on a vehicle.

3. They are the same because they are all vehicles.

   They are different because each is a different size and style, perhaps color.

4. They are the same because all are warning signs.

   They are different because each warns of a different danger.

Activity 4-I
Homonyms

1. pedal
2. sell
3. wear
4. wait

1. two, to, too
2. heel, heal, he'll

Activity 4-J
Capital Letters

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. E
6. J
7. G
8. I
9. H
10. F
11. O
12. M
13. N
14. K
15. L

Activity 4-K
Did You Learn?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. D

TAKE A BREAK

How do you really feel about the energy problem? There are many ways to try to solve it. Probably no *one* idea will work. It will take using the best parts of many ideas. Read the following suggestions. See if you think any of them might help. Take some time to write your feelings about each one. Then share your thoughts with someone else.

1. No one is allowed to drive *alone* in a vehicle.

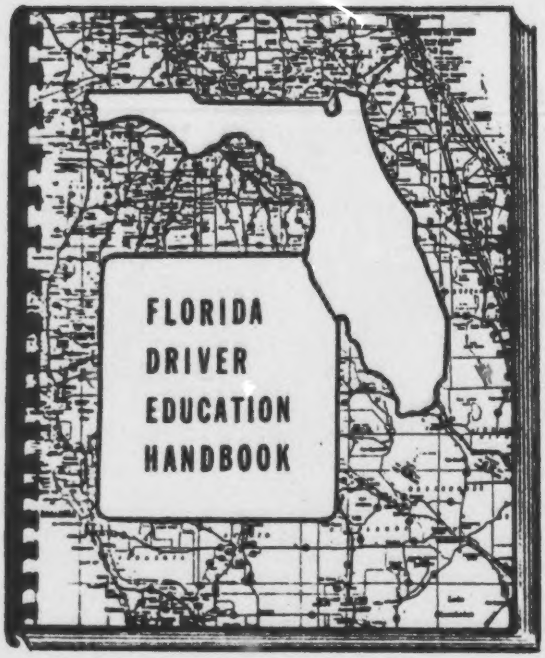
2. No one under the age of 21 may own a vehicle.

3. Each family can have only 15 gallons of gas per week.

4. Your city or town council has decided that no autos or trucks will be allowed inside the city limits -- only buses, vans, and cycles.

5. All professional sports leagues are disbanded. (There is not enough fuel for teams to be flying all over the country just to play games.)

6. The U.S. will stop doing any business with any countries who have oil but won't share it with us at a reasonable price.



REVIEW

The next part of this handbook is a review. It is a chance for you to think about what you have learned. It will help you remember those things that are important. It will help prepare you to take the driver tests.

DID YOU KNOW?

Following you will find many important facts. They will help you to review the information in this handbook. Read them carefully. Think about each one. You may be studying this handbook with a class. If so, you might want to talk about these facts aloud.

1. When coming up to a flashing red light, you should make a complete stop. Check for traffic, then move ahead with care.

2. You are *overdriving* your headlights when your car speed won't allow you to stop within the distance lighted by your headlights. This is a dangerous practice.

3. Alcohol has been found to be one of the causing factors in a large number of all fatal traffic accidents.

4. These two factors cause *more* fatal accidents than any other traffic mistake:
   a. Too much speed
   b. Careless driving

5. You know that many accidents happen at intersections. But did you know this? Special studies have found that 60% of these accidents happened *even* when the intersection had lights, signals, signs, or police officers there.

6. Most vehicle accidents happen during the *day* and in *clear* weather.

7. Picture this: You are driving 50 m.p.h. The driver ahead of you is going 40 m.p.h. You decide to pass and the way is clear for you to do so. *Did you know?* You will need *at least* 1,200 feet of clear road to pass safely!

8. A short tap of your horn before passing is a show of good manners. It lets the other driver know what you are planning to do.

9. Do you know when to cut back into your own lane after passing another car? Do not do so until you can see the car you've just passed in your rearview mirror.

10. When pulling away from a curb, you should first check for traffic by doing these things:
    a. Look into your rearview mirror.
    b. Glance over your shoulder.
    c. Signal your plans.

11. Radar units are used in Florida. They are used to show a driver's speed. They can tell how fast a vehicle is moving from as far away as 5,000 feet (in front or in back).

12. The best way to control a skid is to do this:
    a. Turn the front wheels *in the direction of* the skid.
    b. Take your foot off the gas slowly.
    c. Press the brakes slowly *after* the car is under control.

13. Slow down at sundown. An unexpected object may appear on the road. At night you can only see it from one half as far as you could in the daytime.

14. If you become sleepy while driving, pull off the road. For safety's sake, take a rest.

15. *Did you know?* You can tell from a distance what a road sign is about. This is true even if you're not close enough to read it yet. How can you tell? Remember that signs have shapes:

    a. An eight-sided sign means STOP.
    b. A rectangular sign means INFORMATION or REGULATION.
    c. A diamond-shaped sign means WARNING.
    d. A round sign means RAILROAD AHEAD.

16. You must signal your turns and stops. It is the law.

17. An oncoming driver may not dim his/her lights. you should *still* dim yours. This will cut down on at least some of the brightness as your vehicles pass.

18. If your reaction time is normal, it will take at least 112 feet to stop your car when going 40 m.p.h.

19. In case of a tire blowout, you should concentrate on keeping the car going straight. *Don't* take your foot from the gas pedal until the car is under control. Then press the brakes *gently*.

20. *Did you know?* The Florida Highway Patrol has Departmental airplanes. They use these to be sure drivers are following traffic laws. Pilots can check a driver's speed with a stopwatch. They measure how long it takes a vehicle to cover a certain distance on the road.

OPERATOR OR DRIVER TEST QUESTIONS

Your written driver test will have two parts: the Road Rules Test and the Road Signs Test. Both are important. Both must be passed to get your license.

ROAD RULES TEST

The Road Rules part of the driver test is multiple choice. This means that you will choose the best answer from four that are given. Here is an example:

> The main reason for testing persons before giving a driver license is one of the following:
>
> A. To make money for State Government.
>
> B. To keep a record of the number of drivers.
>
> C. For accident records and insurance companies.
>
> [✓ D.] To find out the person's driving abilities, skills and knowledge.

As you can see, the best answer to this question is the last one. It has been chosen and marked as the best answer choice.

When you take your test, read *each* question carefully. Then read *each* of the four possible answers before you choose the best one.

During the written tests, you are *not* allowed to:

a. talk, except to the examiner; or

b. use books or notes.

Any person doing so will fail the test. He/She will still have to pay the fee for taking it.

The Road Rules part of the test will have twenty questions. You are allowed to miss *five* and still pass.

ROAD SIGNS TEST

The Road Signs part of the driver test is also multiple choice. You will be given pictures of road signs. Again, you will then choose the best answer from the four given.

There are *five* road signs on the test. You are allowed to miss *one* and still pass.

PRACTICE TESTS

On the next several pages you will find practice tests. There are three tests on Road Rules and three on Road Signs. Taking these will help you check your understanding of the information given in this handbook.

Take the practice tests *one at a time*. When you have finished a test, check your answers in the answer key on page 296. If you miss a question, go back and reread that section in the handbook. The answer key will show you which pages to study again. Then, when you are ready, move on to the next practice test.

Note: If you do well on these practice tests, you should also do well on your driver tests.

ROAD RULES PRACTICE TEST

Number One

Read each question below. Circle the letter of the best answer. Check your answers on page 296.

1. What kind of license is needed by a person driving a farm tractor on the road for a short time?
   - A. Chauffeur License
   - B. Restricted Operator License
   - C. No license
   - D. Regular Operator License

2. Suppose your name has been legally changed. How would you go about getting it changed on your driver license?
   - A. Write to the Department and ask for a new one.
   - B. Take proof to your driver license examiner within ten days.
   - C. Wait until your license renewal time.
   - D. Wait ten days, then write to the Department.

3. When you change your mailing address, you must write the Department to give them your new one. How much time are you given to notify them of this change?
   - A. Ten days
   - B. Thirty days
   - C. Sixty days
   - D. Ninety days

4. If you lose your Florida license, you need a duplicate one. Where do you get it?

   A. From the Department

   B. From the Highway Patrol Station

   C. From the Court

   D. From the Driver License Office

5. Suppose you failed to answer a traffic summons to court. Would you be *denied* the privilege of renewing your license?

   A. Yes, only if you are under age 18

   B. Yes, the privilege will be denied

   C. No, you will be allowed to renew the license

   D. Yes, only if you are renewing a chauffeur license

6. Suppose a driver were involved in a traffic accident and did not stop to help persons who were injured. What would happen to his/her license?

   A. It would be revoked.

   B. It would depend on how seriously the persons were injured.

   C. It would depend on the kind of license the driver has.

   D. It would be cancelled.

7. A person who received 12 points in 12 months will have his/her license suspended for how long?

   A. Ten days

   B. Two weeks

   C. Thirty days or one month

   D. Six months

8. Suppose a driver is found guilty on his/her first DWI charge. How long would he/she lose the privilege of driving?

   A. Three months to one year
   B. Six months to two years
   C. Nine months to two years
   D. Twelve months to three years

9. What is the most that a person could be fined for a first DWI conviction?

   A. $50
   B. $100
   C. $500
   D. $1,000

10. Suppose a driver is found guilty of a DWI charge two times during a five-year period. How long will the driver license be revoked?

   A. Ten days to two weeks
   B. Thirty days
   C. Two months
   D. Six months to two years

11. A driver who refuses to take the breath test for alcohol will lose his/her license for how long?

   A. Thirty days
   B. Three months
   C. Five years
   D. Ten years

12. If you hit a parked car and cannot find the owner, what should you do?

    A. Sit and wait until the owner comes back.
    B. Try to get the damage fixed right away.
    C. Leave your name and address in full view: Report to the police.
    D. Have the vehicle towed to a service station or repair shop.

13. An officer *must* be notified immediately when an accident happens. It makes no difference how much property damage was done. Who should be called?

    A. Florida Highway Patrol
    B. Sheriff's Office
    C. City Police
    D. Any of the above

14. When does the driver in an accident need to send a written report to the Department?

    A. After an officer has written an accident report
    B. When property damage was very bad
    C. Only when asked to do so by the officer at the accident
    D. When no officer has come to investigate the accident

15. When must a driver prove that he/she has followed the Financial Responsibility Law (has liability insurance)?

A. When buying a new car
B. When changing addresses
C. When charged with a moving traffic violation
D. When he/she reaches the age of 21

16. Are you allowed to drive on the rim of a flat tire?

A. Yes, but only if you need to
B. No, you are not
C. Yes, as long as you don't have an accident
D. Yes, but only on a four-lane highway

17. What is the speed limit for a passenger car on a two-lane highway during the day, unless otherwise posted?

A. 30 m.p.h.
B. 55 m.p.h.
C. 70 m.p.h.
D. 75 m.p.h.

18. What is the speed limit in a residential area, unless otherwise posted?

A. 30 m.p.h.
B. 55 m.p.h.
C. 60 m.p.h.
D. 70 m.p.h.

19. What is the speed limit on an interstate on a clear day, unless otherwise posted?

A. 40 m.p.h.

B. 55 m.p.h.

C. 60 m.p.h.

D. 70 m.p.h.

20. When are you driving too slowly?

A. When it is raining or snowing

B. When you get in the way of other vehicles going at safe, normal speeds

C. When you don't reach your meeting on time

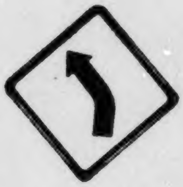
D. When your speedometer isn't working properly

ROAD SIGNS PRACTICE TEST

Number One

Directions: Look at each sign below. Circle the answer that best describes the meaning of the sign. Check your answers on page 296.

1.



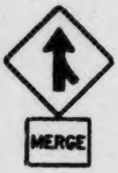
A. Road ends; traffic must turn left or right

B. Road curves to the left

C. Road ends; traffic must turn left

D. Road curves to the right

2.



6.

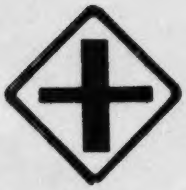
A. All traffic must yield to the driver on the right

B. Other lanes are joining the road; prepare to share lanes

C. Traffic in all directions must prepare to stop

D. Exit lane coming up; prepare to leave the highway

3.



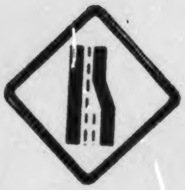
A. One-way intersection ahead; move to the right lane

B. Road narrows ahead; watch for oncoming traffic

C. Crossroads ahead; watch for traffic from side roads

D. Side road ahead; prepare to make a complete stop

4.



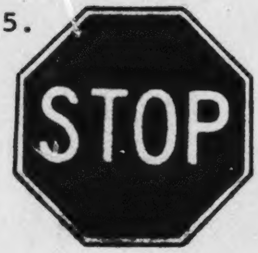
A. Road narrows ahead; prepare to merge into fewer lanes

B. Road curves to the left

C. Road widens ahead; more lanes will be available to use

D. Road curves to the left

5.



A. Slow down; yield to any traffic

B. Traffic signal coming up ahead

C. Blinking signal light ahead

D. Come to a complete stop

ROAD RULES PRACTICE TEST

Number Two

Read each question below. Circle the letter of the best answer. Check your answers on page 296.

1. Can a driver get a ticket for driving too slowly?
    - A. No
    - B. Yes
    - C. Yes, if driving too slowly at night
    - D. Yes, but only if the slow driving causes an accident

2. How far in advance should you signal your plans to turn?
    - A. Just as you make the turn
    - B. 100 feet
    - C. 500 feet
    - D. One mile (5,280 feet)

3. When turning *right* from one four-lane highway onto another one, in which lanes should the turn be made?
    - A. From any lane you choose
    - B. From the lane on the left into the lane on the left
    - C. From the lane on the right into the lane on the right
    - D. From the left lane into the right lane

4. Is it against the law to use turn signals to let other drivers know it is safe to pass your vehicle?

   A. No, unless it causes an accident

   B. Yes, it is against the law

   C. No, not if you are trying to help the other driver

   D. No, unless you do this on a hill or curve

5. What is the arm signal used to show a *left* turn?

   A. Arm extended straight out the window

   B. Arm turned downward out the window

   C. Arm turned upward out the window

   D. Hand signals are no longer allowed

6. Suppose you are on a four-lane road having two-way traffic. Are you allowed to cross over a median strip?

   A. Yes

   B. No

   C. Yes, only if turning right

   D. Yes, as long as it won't ruin your tires

7. In which of the following cases can you drive in the left lane of a road?

   A. When the red reflectors on a road are facing you

   B. Whenever you like, as long as you do so safely

   C. When the road is two-lane, two-way, and has oncoming traffic

   D. When the road is one-way, and you are going in the proper direction

8. What does a *single solid white line* in the center of the highway mean?

   A. Do not pass

   B. Make all turns carefully

   C. Passing is allowed but it may not be safe; if passing, do so carefully

   D. Road widens ahead

9. Can you pass when there is a *single solid yellow line?*

   A. No, you cannot pass

   B. Yes, if there are many lanes on the highway

   C. Yes, but use care; oncoming traffic could be approaching

   D. Yes, but on hills and curves only

10. What does a *solid yellow line* to the *right* of the center line mean?

   A. Passing is allowed

   B. Traffic on this side must *not* pass

   C. Right turn only

   D. Road widens ahead

11. What does a *double solid yellow line* in the center of the road mean?

   A. Passing is allowed

   B. No traffic in either direction is allowed to pass

   C. Pass with care

   D. Passing zone ahead

12. Suppose you are passing another vehicle. You must return to your side of the road before coming within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle?

A. 50 feet
B. 100 feet
C. 200 feet
D. One mile

13. It is against the law to overtake and pass vehicles in which of the following places?

A. Hills and curves
B. Intersections
C. Railroads
D. All of the above

14. Can a driver who crosses a solid yellow line to the right of the center line be arrested by an officer?

A. No, passing is allowed
B. Yes, unless turning left
C. No, unless the driver is speeding
D. Yes, if doing so during nighttime driving

15. What is the suggested safe following distance in car lengths?

A. One car length for each 10 m.p.h. of speed
B. One car length for each 20 m.p.h. of speed
C. Two car lengths for each 50 m.p.h. of speed
D. Three car lengths for each 10 m.p.h. of speed

16. Suppose you come to a traffic light that is red. A police officer is there and directs you to go on through the light without stopping. Which do you follow?

A. The police officer

B. The traffic signal

C. The other traffic

D. The pavement markings

17. Suppose a traffic signal shows a green arrow at the same time as a red light. What does this mean?

A. It is a mistake. Wait until the red light changes.

B. All traffic in all lanes must turn right.

C. Drivers in the proper lane, after yielding to other traffic, may turn in the direction of the arrow.

D. Any driver in any lane may turn right.

18. After a full stop at a red light, may a driver turn right if the way is clear?

A. No, the driver may not turn right on a red light.

B. No, but the driver may turn left.

C. Yes, as long as there is no sign that directs the driver not to do so.

D. Yes, but during daytime driving only.

19. What should a driver do when coming up to a *flashing* red light?

    A. After making a full stop, the driver must turn right.

    B. After slowing down, the driver must turn either right or left.

    C. After making a full stop and yielding to other traffic, the driver may go ahead through the intersection.

    D. After slowing down, the driver may go on through the intersection.

20. What should you do when coming up to a flashing yellow or amber light?

    A. Slow down. Move through the intersection with care.

    B. Come to a full stop. Wait until the light changes.

    C. Slow down. Yield to all traffic in all directions.

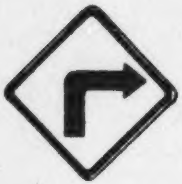
    D. Come to a full stop. Check for other traffic before moving ahead.

ROAD SIGNS PRACTICE TEST

Number Two

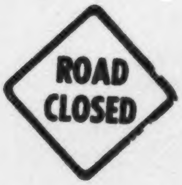
Directions: Look at each sign below. Circle the answer that best tells the meaning of the sign. Check your answers on page 296.

1.



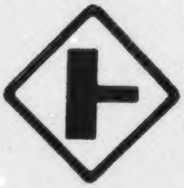
A. Road turns sharply to the left
B. Road curves left, then right
C. Road turns sharply to the right
D. Road ends ahead

2.



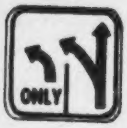
A. Road closed to heavy traffic only
B. Road construction; slow your speed, drive with care
C. Road closed to all traffic; slow down and prepare to turn off to another route
D. Road construction; drive slowly and safely

3.



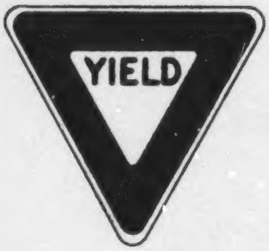
A. Side road meets highway ahead; watch for traffic
B. Side roads ahead; no right turns allowed
C. Crossroads ahead; no turns allowed
D. Crossroads ahead; right lane only may turn right

4.



A. Left lane only may turn left; right lane may turn left or go straight
B. Left lane ends; all traffic turns left
C. Left lane may turn left or go straight; right lane may go straight only
D. Either lane may turn left or go straight

5.



A. Driver on the left yields to the driver on the right
B. Yield right-of-way
C. Slow-moving vehicle ahead
D. Make a complete stop; check for traffic before moving ahead

ROAD RULES PRACTICE TEST

Number Three

Read each question below. Circle the letter of the best answer. Check your answers on page 296.

1. Where do you usually see *Yield Right-of-Way* signs?
   - A. On one-way streets
   - B. Where auxilliary or smaller roads lead into larger ones
   - C. Next to stop signs at intersections
   - D. Where the road ahead will have several curves

2. What would you do upon seeing a *Road Closed* sign?
   - A. Do not pass the road block; slow down and look for a place to turn off to another route.
   - B. Drive ahead using care.
   - C. Make a U-turn on the roadway. Drive in the opposite direction.
   - D. Slow down to 25 m.p.h. Continue ahead until the road ends.

3. Suppose you are entering a street or highway from a private driveway. Can you go ahead without stopping as long as the roadway is clear?
   - A. Yes, as long as you have yielded to traffic or pedestrians.
   - B. No, not before coming to a complete stop.
   - C. Yes, but during daylight hours only.
   - D. No, unless it is a four-lane road.

4. Suppose you and other drivers are coming up to a stop sign. If you arrive first and stop, do you have the right to go first?

   A. No, unless it is a four-lane road.
   B. Yes, but only if you plan to turn left.
   C. Yes, but only if turning right.
   D. Yes, but don't do so if it could cause an accident.

5. Suppose you are driving on a divided highway which has a six-foot-wide median strip. A school bus stops to unload children on the *opposite* side of the highway. Are you required to stop?

   A. Yes, if weather conditions are poor.
   B. Yes, if traffic is in the area.
   C. No, unless the bus remains stopped for a long period of time.
   D. No, you are not required to stop.

6. Suppose you are *following* a school bus on a divided highway. The bus stops to unload children. Are you required to stop?

   A. No, if there are many lanes on the highway.
   B. No, you are not required to stop.
   C. No, unless there are poor weather conditions.
   D. Yes, you must stop.

7. Suppose you are driving on a four-lane highway which is divided by a four-foot-wide paving strip. A school bus stops to load children on the opposite side of the road. Are you required to stop?

A. No, you may go on.
B. Yes, but only if the bus driver signals for you to do so.
C. Yes, you are required to stop.
D. No, unless several children are being loaded or unloaded.

8. What must you do when coming upon a pedestrian who has a white cane?

A. Instruct the person to wait for the traffic signal to change.
B. Come to a complete stop.
C. Slow down; turn off the highway to another route.
D. Drive on ahead slowly.

9. What kind of lights should you use on your vehicle when driving on a rainy day?

A. Lower beam headlights
B. Parking lights
C. High beam headlights
D. Emergency flashers

10. Other than poor weather conditions, when should you use your headlights?

A. Only when approaching other vehicles

B. Between the hours of sunset and sunrise, including twilight hours

C. When traffic is heavy

D. When other drivers are using theirs

11. Suppose you are following another vehicle at night. As you come up behind it, within how many feet should you dim your bright lights?

A. 50 feet

B. 100 feet

C. 300 feet

D. 500 feet

12. Within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle should you dim your lights?

A. 50 feet

B. 100 feet

C. 200 feet

D. 500 feet

13. When leaving your vehicle unattended, you *must* stop the engine, remove the key, and have your vehicle properly parked. Is this statement true or false?

A. False, as long as your vehicle is properly parked.

B. True, only if you will be away for a long period of time.

C. True, this is Florida law.

D. True, only if you are parked within city limits.

14. When parked facing uphill where there *is* a curb, which way should you turn your vehicle's front wheels?

A. Away from the curb

B. Toward the curb

C. Straight ahead

D. Any direction

15. Can you park your car on a sidewalk, within an intersection, or on a crosswalk?

A. Yes, as long as the engine is off and the keys have been removed.

B. Yes, if parked only for a few minutes.

C. Yes, if done so carefully and safely.

D. No, you are not permitted to park at these places.

16. What should you do if you drive past the expressway exit where you want to get off?

A. Turn on your left signal. Cross the median and go back to the exit.

B. Drive on to the next exit.

C. Stop. Back up to the exit.

D. Make a U-turn, staying on your side of the highway.

17. Are motor scooters with less than five-brake horsepower allowed to be driven on an expressway?

    A. Yes, at any time.
    B. Yes, but only for short distances.
    C. No, they are not allowed.
    D. Yes, as long as the driver can keep his/her speed up to that of other vehicles.

18. When must vehicles registered in Florida be inspected?

    A. Each time the driver renews his/her license
    B. At any time the driver chooses
    C. Once each year (annually)
    D. Every four years

19. When a vehicle's foot brake is pressed, which lights must come on?

    A. Headlights
    B. Turn signal lights
    C. Stopping or brake lights
    D. Emergency flasher lights

20. Must your vehicle have a white license tag light (visible from 50 feet), windshield wiper, and horn?

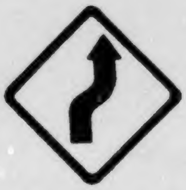
    A. No, none of these are required.
    B. Yes, if the vehicle was made after January 1, 1970.
    C. Yes, these items are required.
    D. No, only the horn is required.

ROAD SIGNS PRACTICE TEST

Number Three

Directions: Look at each sign below. Circle the answer that best tells the meaning of the sign. Check your answers on page 296.

1.



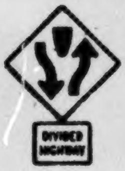
A. Slippery road ahead

B. Road ahead curves left, then right

C. Soft shoulders ahead

D. Road ahead curves right, then left

2.



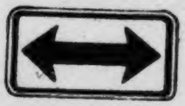
A. Road narrows ahead; prepare to share lanes

B. Median or divider ahead; it will separate traffic going in opposite directions

C. Right lane ends ahead; merge left

D. Divided highway ends; prepare to meet oncoming traffic

3.



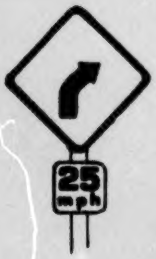
A. Road ends; traffic must turn right

B. Road divided ahead; use right lane

C. Road ends; traffic must turn left

D. Road ends; traffic may turn left or right

4.



A. Road curves to the right ahead; safest speed is 25 m.p.h.

B. Road ends ahead; only left turns are allowed

C. Curve ahead; all traffic must go *at least* 25 m.p.h.

D. Curve ahead; slower traffic must yield to drivers going over 25 m.p.h.

5.

A. Yield right-of-way

B. Dangerous intersection ahead

C. Slow-moving vehicle ahead

D. Railroad warning

REVIEW SECTION

ANSWERS TO PRACTICE TESTS

Note: A page number follows each answer. If you miss a question, look back to the page number given. Reread the information.

ROAD RULES TEST Number One

1. C - p. 18
2. B - p. 45
3. A - p. 45
4. D - p. 45
5. B - p. 48
6. A - p. 70
7. C - p. 74
8. A - p. 82
9. C - p. 82
10. D - p. 82
11. B - p. 85
12. C - p. 88
13. D - p. 88
14. D - p. 89
15. C - p. 92
16. B - p. 100
17. B - p. 123
18. A - p. 123
19. B - p. 123
20. B - p. 124

ROAD SIGNS TEST Number One

1. B - p. 156
2. B - p. 155
3. C - p. 157
4. A - p. 157
5. D - p. 151

ROAD RULES TEST Number Two

1. B - p. 124
2. B - p. 127
3. C - p. 128
4. B - p. 131
5. A - p. 131
6. B - p. 110
7. D - p. 133
8. C - p. 134
9. C - p. 134
10. B - p. 134
11. B - p. 135
12. C - p. 138
13. D - p. 139
14. B - p. 138
15. A - p. 143
16. A - p. 145
17. C - p. 146
18. C - p. 145
19. C - p. 148
20. A - p. 148

ROAD SIGNS TEST Number Two

1. C - p. 157
2. C - p. 156
3. A - p. 157
4. A - p. 162
5. B - p. 151

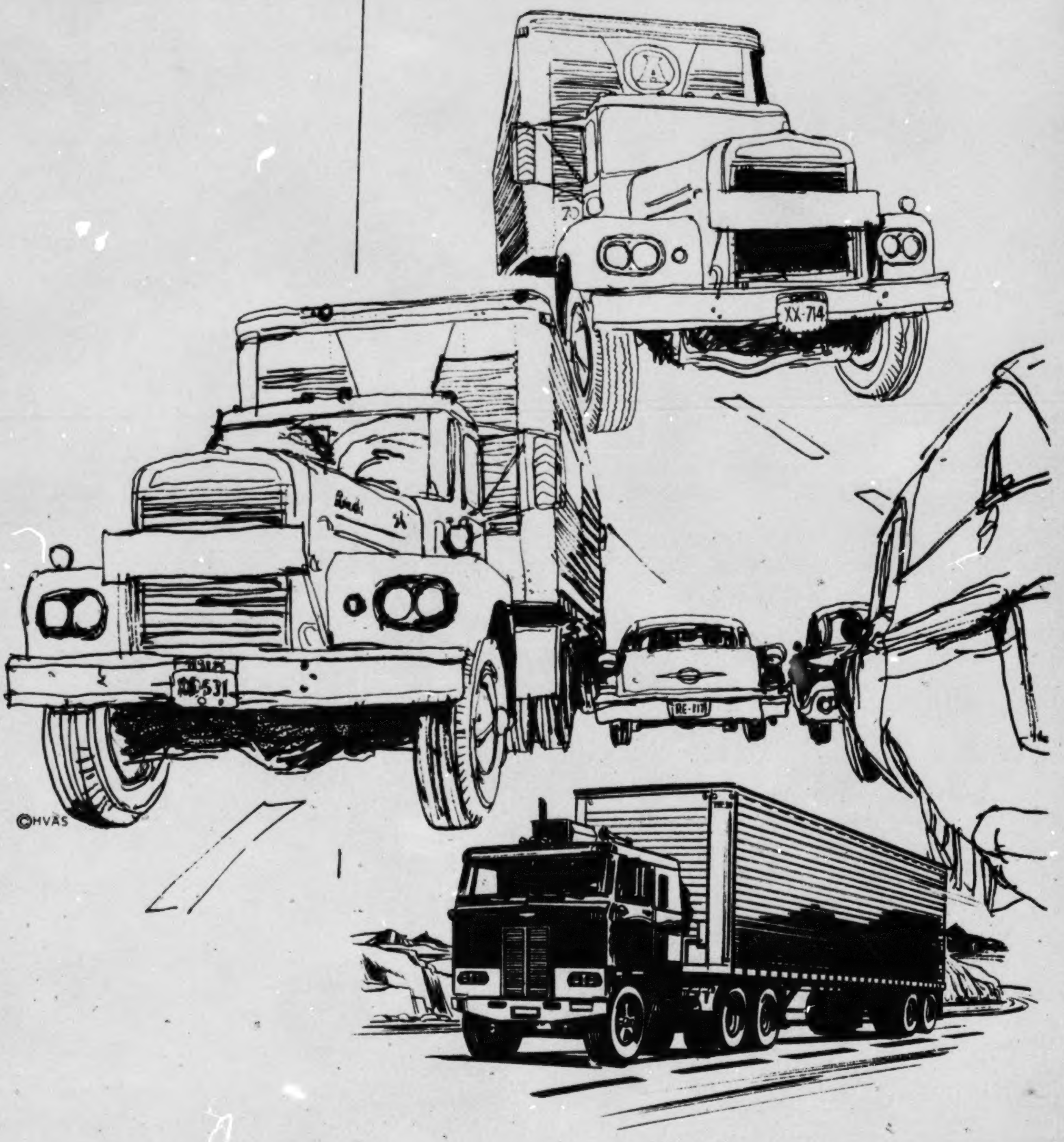
ROAD RULES TEST Number Three

1. B - p. 151
2. A - p. 156
3. A - p. 175
4. D - p. 167
5. D - p. 175
6. D - p. 175
7. C - p. 175
8. B - p. 177
9. A - p. 179
10. B - p. 177
11. C - p. 178
12. D - p. 178
13. C - p. 209
14. A - p. 187
15. D - p. 187
16. B - p. 195
17. C - p. 194
18. C - p. 222
19. C - p. 229
20. C - p. 229-230

ROAD SIGNS TEST Number Three

1. D - p. 156
2. B - p. 154
3. D - p. 162
4. A - p. 157
5. C - p. 152

CHAPTER FIVE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GETTING READY TO LEARN

WORDS TO KNOW

Study each of these words carefully. You will need to use them in Chapter Five of this book.

1. Amber: a yellowish-brown color

   Example: Turn signal lights are often amber in color.

2. Authorized: (aw thur eyes d) given the power to; be allowed

   Example: The Insurance Commissioner is authorized to make new rules about vehicles that carry dangerous cargoes.

3. Axle: a bar or rod that joins wheels together on a vehicle

   Example: Most cars have both a front and rear axle.

4. Cable: a strong rope made of wires woven together

   Example: The wrecker used a cable to tow the bus.

5. Cargo: load being carried

   Example: The truck was hauling a cargo of fruit.

6. Clearance lamps: lights placed on the front and rear of a truck to show its height and width
   Example: A truck needs two red clearance lamps on each side of the rear.

7. Combination: (kom buh nay shun) a joining together of two or more parts so that they act as one
   Example: A truck-tractor and a semi-trailer form a combination vehicle.

8. Drawbar: a bar or rod that allows one vehicle to pull another one
   Example: The car was attached to a wrecker by a drawbar.

9. Extend: to have extra length or to stick out
   Example: A long load will extend over the back of a truck.

10. Flammable: can catch fire; burns with a flame
    Example: Ammonia is a dangerous gas. It is highly flammable.

11. Flare: a liquid-burning pot torch that makes a flame
    Example: The trucker used a flare to let other drivers know that the truck was broken down.

12. Fusee: a red signal flare that burns for a short time
Example: The trucker used a fusee to protect his vehicle until he could set up flares and reflectors.

13. Gross: total weight, including a vehicle and its load
Example: The truck, loaded with logs, had a gross weight of 15,000 pounds.

14. Marker lamps: lights placed on the sides of a vehicle to show its height and width
Example: Vehicles more than 80 inches wide must have marker lamps on each side.

15. Mounted: attached to a support; able to be seen
Example: Red reflectors are mounted on the rear of a vehicle.

16. Net: what is left after taking off all extras
Example: After unloading the logs, the truck had a net weight of 7,000 pounds.

17. Towing: pulling along behind
Example: The wrecker was towing a truck that had broken down.

18. Units: number of pieces or parts

Example: Vehicles that have two units cannot be over 55 feet long.

19. Wheel base: the distance between axles on a vehicle

Example: Vehicles with a longer wheel base are allowed to carry more weight.

ACTIVITY 5-A

USING YOUR WORDS

One way to check your understanding of new words is this: Ask yourself how the word is being used. Look at the three ways given below:

A. A person, place, or thing

B. A word that describes, or tells about

C. A word that shows action or something being done

Look at each word below. Decide if it fits A, B, or C above. Write the letter of the best answer in the blank. Check your answers on page 333.

_____ 1. cable

_____ 2. towing

_____ 3. axle

_____ 4. amber

_____ 5. chauffeur

_____ 6. driving

_____ 7. flammable

_____ 8. fusee

_____ 9. authorized

_____ 10. clearance lamp

_____ 11. combine

_____ 12. drawbar

_____ 13. flare

_____ 14. extended

_____ 15. gross, net

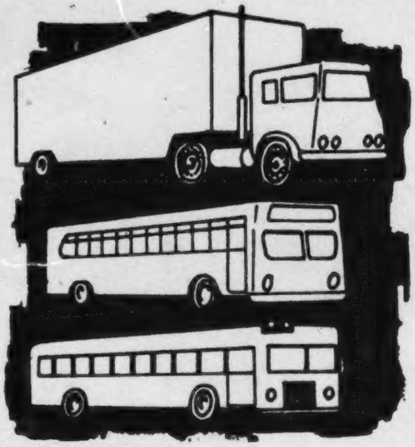
_____ 16. mount

CHAPTER FIVE

CHAUFFEUR LICENSE

Persons who wish to get a chauffeur license need special knowledge. They must know everything in this chapter. They also need to know all the information in this handbook.

WHO NEEDS ONE?



A chauffeur license is needed by anyone who drives these:

1. A motor truck or truck-tractor with a gross weight of more than 8,000 pounds
2. A motor truck or truck-tractor that is more than 80 inches wide
3. A vehicle whose driver charges fees to carry passengers
4. A bus carrying school children
   Unpaid drivers of church, civic, or labor buses are not included. This is as long as the riders do not pay.

WHO IS EXEMPT?

The following persons do not need a chauffeur license:

1. The registered owner or borrower of a motor truck (This is as long as the person carries his/her own products or property.)

2. A person who is moving a motor vehicle in an emergency (There must be clear proof of an emergency. And there must be a lack of time to find a licensed chauffeur.)
3. A person operating an authorized emergency vehicle

SPEED LIMITS

All motor vehicles have the same speed limits. (This does not include mopeds, whose maximum speed is 25 m.p.h.) Look back to the chart on page 123.

FOLLOWING DISTANCE

Drivers of motor trucks and towing vehicles have special rules on following distance. They are not to follow within 300 feet of each other on an open highway. This is true unless the driver is going around or passing.

BRAKES

All motor vehicles must have good stopping power. Look at the chart below. It shows what is required.

VEHICLE TYPE	STOPPING DISTANCE, when going 20 m.p.h.
One-unit, weighing less than 10,000 pounds	30 feet
One-unit, weighing more than 10,000 pounds	40 feet
Combination of two-axle towing vehicles and trailers weighing less than 3,000 pounds	40 feet
Buses, no matter how many axles	40 feet
Combination of vehicles doing drive-away/tow-away work	40 feet
All other vehicles and combination of vehicles	50 feet

Each trailer and semi-trailer with a gross weight of 3,000 pounds or more must have brakes able to stop and hold it. The brakes must be made so that:

1. the driver can stop the vehicle.
2. if the trailer breaks loose, the trailer will stop itself.

EXTRA EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

You know that all vehicles must have certain safety equipment items. Buses, trucks, truck-tractors, and trailers must have extra equipment. Read the following list carefully:

1. All of the above must have two rear reflectors. One is to be placed on each side of the vehicle. The size of the vehicle does not matter.
2. On each *bus* or *truck* that is 80 inches or more wide, there must be:
    a. two clearance lamps on the front, one on each side.
    b. two clearance lamps on the rear, one on each side.
    c. four side marker lamps (two on each side), one at or near the front and one at or near the back.
    d. two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.
3. On each *truck-tractor*, there must be:
    a. two clearance lamps on the front, one at each side.
    b. one stop light on the rear.

4. On each *trailer* or *semi-trailer*, with a gross weight of more than 3,000 pounds, there must be:
   a. two clearance lamps on the front, one at each side.
   b. four side marker lamps (two on each side), one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.
   c. two clearance lamps on the rear, one at each side.
   d. two reflectors on the rear, one at each side.
   e. four reflectors (two on each side), one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.
   f. one stop light on the rear.
5. On each *pole trailer*, weighing more than 3,000 pounds, there must be:
   a. two side marker lamps and two clearance lamps, one on each side.
      (These may be combined to show to the front, side, and rear of the vehicle.)
   b. two reflectors on the rear, one on each side.
      (If an extended load is being carried, the reflectors must be placed on the rear of the load.)
6. On each *trailer*, *semi-trailer*, and *pole trailer* with a gross weight of less than 3,000 pounds, there must be two reflectors on the rear, one at each side.

A trailer or semi-trailer may carry a heavy or large load. In these cases, the stop light of the vehicle may be hidden. If so, a stop light must be added to the back of the trailer or load being carried.

ACTIVITY 5-B

ANTONYMS

Sometimes pairs of words are used to show opposite meanings. These pairs of words are called antonyms. For example, 55 m.p.h. is a *fast* speed and 10 m.p.h. is a *slow* speed. *Fast* and *slow* are antonyms.

Read the words in the box below. Then read the sentences that follow. Study the underlined word in each sentence. Choose a word from the box that means the *opposite* of the underlined word. Write your choice in the blank space. Check your answers on page 333.

rough
maximum
curved
light
narrow

1. Is the highway wide or is it ______________?

2. I would rather travel on a smooth road than on a ______________ one.

3. It is easier to drive on a straight highway than on a ______________ one.

4. Was the posted speed the minimum speed or the ______________ speed?

5. Last night the traffic was heavy. Early this morning it was ______________.

ACTIVITY 5-C

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Work the crossword puzzle on the next page. Use the clues given below. Choose the answers from the words listed at the top of the next page.

Print one letter in each square. Print *across* the page if the answer to the clue is listed in the ACROSS list. Print *down* the page if the answer to the clue is listed in the DOWN list. Check your answers on page 333.

ACROSS

5 paid automobile protection is called _____

7 another word for *I*

8 a word often used to connect words of equal importance

10 a person under 18 years of age

11 opposite of *up*

13 opposite of *less*

15 opposite of *out*

16 fee paid to drive on some highways

17 Florida is one of fifty. It is a _____

DOWN

1 prefix which may mean *not*

2 a person who takes care of another is called a _____

3 a number less than two is _____; synonym for *single*

4 synonym for *lawful* (a word that means allowed by law)

5 a license which is not renewed becomes _____

6 I'm is the contraction for I _____

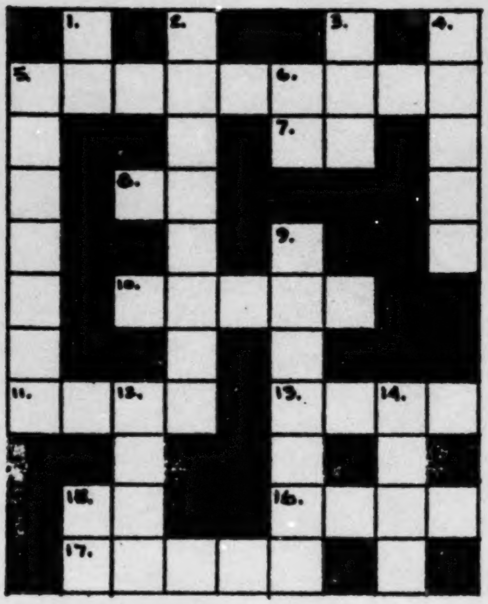
9 to travel back and forth to work

12 the past tense of the word *go*

14 synonym for *law*

15 a form of be; the present time is shown

am
commute
down
guardian
in
in
insurance
is
invalid
legal
me
minor
more
one
or
rule
state
toll
went


1.
2.
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16.
17.

COLORS OF
CLEARANCE LAMPS
SIDE MARKER LAMPS
REFLECTORS

1. Any lamps or reflectors mounted on or near the front shall be *amber*.
2. Any lamps or reflectors mounted on or near the rear shall be *red*.

   There are three exceptions to this:

   a. Stop lights or turn signals may be red, amber, or yellow.
   b. License tag lights must be white.
   c. Back-up lights may be white or amber.

Side marker lights may be attached at any height on the vehicle. This is unless they are combined with the clearance lamps. In this case, both must be seen from the front, side, and rear.

MOUNTING OF LIGHTS AND REFLECTORS

Reflectors must be mounted:

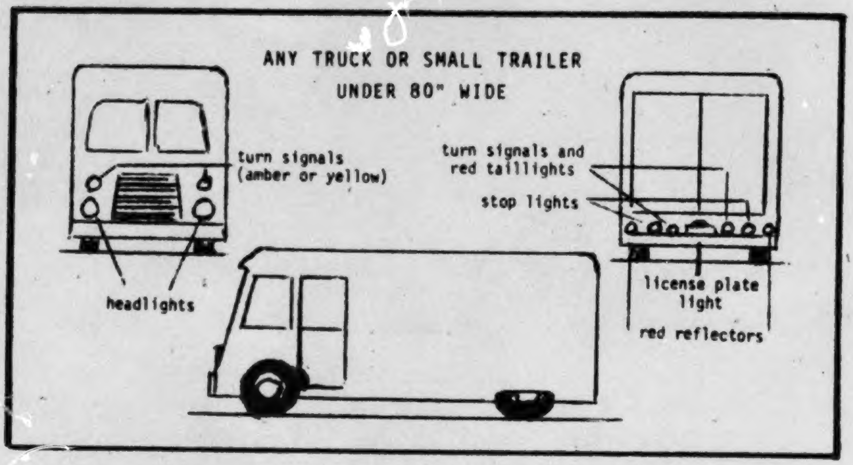
1. at least 24 inches above the ground.
2. no higher than 60 inches above the ground.

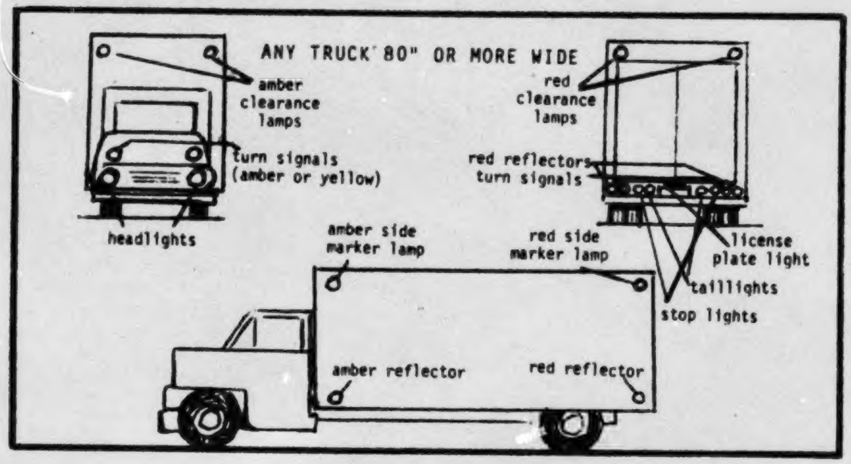
The mounting part of the vehicle may not be high enough. If not, the reflector is attached to the top of that part. The rear reflectors on a pole trailer may be added on each side of the load. Any required red reflector on the rear may be part of the tail lamp.

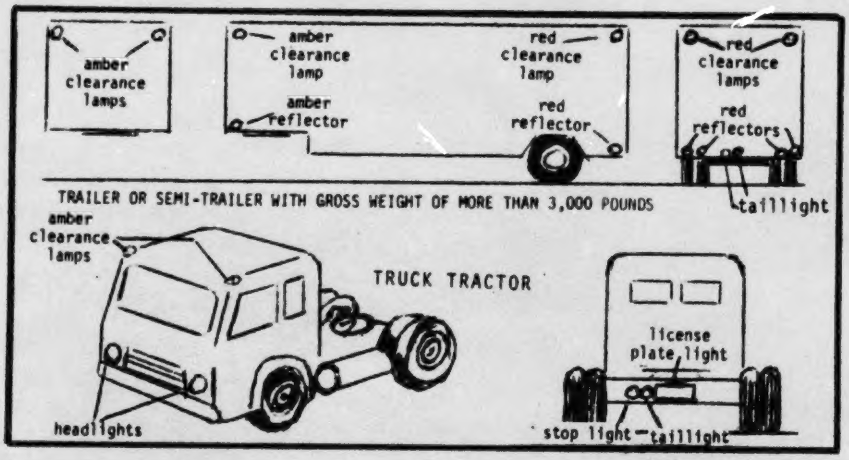
Clearance lamps are added to permanent parts of the vehicle. They are to show its exact width and height.

Look at the drawings on the next page. They will show where lamps and reflectors are placed on vehicles.

PLACEMENT OF LAMPS AND REFLECTORS ON VEHICLES


ANY TRUCK OR SMALL TRAILER
UNDER 80" WIDE
turn signals
(amber or yellow)
headlights
turn signals and
red taillights
stop lights
license plate
light
red reflectors


ANY TRUCK 80" OR MORE WIDE
amber
clearance
lamps
turn signals
(amber or yellow)
headlights
red
clearance
lamps
red reflectors
turn signals
license
plate light
taillights
stop lights
amber side
marker lamp
red side
marker lamp
amber reflector
red reflector


amber
clearance
lamps
amber
clearance
lamp
amber
reflector
red
clearance
lamp
red
reflector
red
clearance
lamps
red
reflectors
taillight
TRAILER OR SEMI-TRAILER WITH GROSS WEIGHT OF MORE THAN 3,000 POUNDS
amber
clearance
lamps
TRUCK TRACTOR
headlights
license
plate light
stop light
taillight

ACTIVITY 5-D

HETERONYMS
(head er uh nims)

These are words that look the same. But when you say them, they sound differently. Here is an example: winds, winds

Sue *winds* her watch each day.

The *winds* blew the leaves from the trees.

Look at the heteronyms below. Meanings are given for each word. Choose the one that fits the sentence. Write its letter in the blank. Check your answers on page 333.

A. inval´id: no longer good; out of date

B. in´valid: weak or helpless because of sickness or injury

_____ 1. You can't drive with an invalid license.

_____ 2. You may not get a driver license if you are an invalid.

A. record´: to write down or put on tape

B. rec´ord: a written report that is kept on file

_____ 3. Let's record our voices on the tape recorder.

_____ 4. I have three points on my driving record.

A. lēad: show the way

B. lĕad: a hard or heavy metal

_____ 5. Lead weights are used to help balance tires.

_____ 6. Could you lead me to the right street?

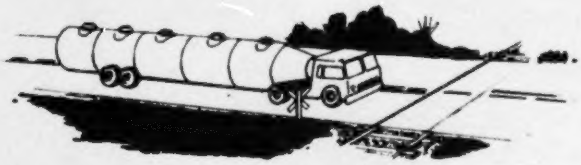
CARRYING EXPLOSIVES OR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Sometimes a vehicle must carry products which could blow up or burst into flames. In these cases, the following must be done:

1. The word *EXPLOSIVES* in letters at least eight inches high must be shown. The signs must be placed on each side and on the rear of the vehicle; OR
2. A red flag at least 24 inches square must be shown. It must have the word *EXPLOSIVES* in white letters that are six inches high. The flag must be in full view of other drivers.
3. At least two fire extinguishers must be filled and ready to use. They are to be placed where they can be reached quickly.

The Florida Insurance Commissioner is authorized to make more rules about the carrying of dangerous cargo. These rules have the same power as any law.

Also, any vehicle carrying dangerous cargo must be marked. All federal or national rules must be followed.



Any vehicle that carries or is made to carry explosives or flammable liquids *must* stop at all railroad crossings. This is unless a traffic signal or police officer directs the driver to go ahead.

LIMITS ON LOADING

Vehicles that carry cargoes must be built and loaded properly. None of the load is to drop, fall, or shift (move). It cannot leak or get loose. A vehicle that carries things such as dirt, sand, or rocks must have a cover. (This includes vehicles carrying garbage and trash.) It must fit closely. It must keep any of the load from falling or blowing away. No vehicle can be driven or moved on any highway unless these rules are followed.

LIMITS ON TOWING

Sometimes a vehicle must be towed by another one. If so, the drawbar or other connector must be strong. It must be strong enough to pull *all* the weight. It cannot be more than 15 feet long.

There is one exception: The connector can be more than 15 feet when towing poles, pipes, or machinery that cannot be easily taken apart.

A connector might be a chain, rope, or cable instead of a drawbar. If so, a white flag must be placed on the connector. It must be at least 12 inches square.

326

TURN SIGNAL REQUIREMENTS

Drivers of many vehicles may use hand signals to show turns. But drivers of some vehicles *must* have electric turn signals on their vehicles. These are required when:

1. the vehicle's shape or load does not allow hand signals to be seen from both the front and rear.
2. the nearest distance from the center top of the steering post to the outside of the cab, body, or load is more than 24 inches.
3. the distance from the center top of the steering post to the rear of the body or load is more than 14 feet. (This is in one or a combination of vehicles.)

LONG VEHICLE LOADS

Sometimes vehicles carry loads that are extra long. They extend over the bed or body of the vehicle. When the load is over four feet longer, the vehicle must show extra markers:

At night, OR when the driver can see less than 1,000 feet, the vehicle must have the following:

1. Two red lights

   These must be attached to the rear of the load. They must be seen for at least 500 feet.

2. Two red reflectors

These must be seen from all distances between 600 and 100 feet to the rear. This is when shined on by the low beam headlights of a vehicle that is following. The reflectors must be placed to show the widest part of the vehicle.

3. Two red lights

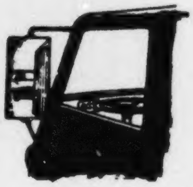
One is to be placed on each side of the vehicle. They must be seen for at least 500 feet from each side. The lights are to be placed at the points where the load hangs over the most.

During the *day,* vehicles with long loads must show *red flags.* They must be at least 12 inches square. These are to be placed where lights would be put at night. They are meant to show the length and width of the load.

TRUCKS HAULING LOGS AND PULPWOOD

Each truck that hauls these products must use proper equipment. The vehicle is to have strong lock chains. They must hold the load safely on the vehicle.

MIRRORS



All trucks must have a rearview mirror. It must give the driver a view for 200 feet to the rear. Any load being carried must not hide the driver's view.

ACTIVITY 5-E

CONTRACTIONS

You know that contractions are words that have been joined together and shortened. The activity below will help you practice using contractions. When you have finished, check your answers on page 333.

Read each sentence below. Look at the underlined words. Make the words into a contraction. Write it in the blank.

1. (I am) __________ studying to take the driver test.
2. You (should not) ______________ drive without a license.
3. If we practice, (we will) __________ be better drivers.
4. The migrants (were not) ____________ residents of Florida.
5. (What is) ____________ the address of the Department?

Read each sentence below. Look at the underlined contraction. Divide it into two words. Write them in the blanks.

6. (It'll) _____ _____ take two days to have the car fixed.
7. I (haven't) ______ ______ learned all the road signs yet.
8. (They'll) ______ ______ give you a license when you pass the tests.
9. Tom (hasn't) ______ ______ ever driven a motorcycle.
10. Karen (wasn't) ______ ______ hurt in the accident.

Read the two sentences below. Change the underlined words to contractions. Write them in the blanks. Be careful. These are tricky ones!

11. My car (will not) _______________ start.
12. (I would) __________ rather drive a small car than a large one.

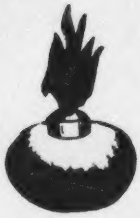
EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT TO BE CARRIED

Some drivers *must* carry certain safety items. Included are all drivers of trucks, buses, truck-tractors, and motor vehicles pulling house trailers. This is when they drive:

1. on the highway.
2. outside city limits.
3. from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.

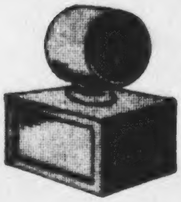
These drivers must have the following:

Three or more flares or red electric lanterns	OR	*Three or more red emergency reflectors*
Each must be seen for at least 600 feet. This is under normal conditions, at night.		These must be able to give off light when shined on by another vehicle's low beams. This is from 600 to 100 feet.



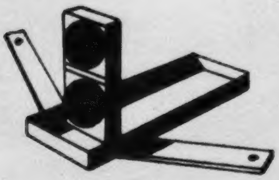
flare

Each *flare* must be able to burn for at least 12 hours in a five m.p.h. wind. It must still burn in winds up to 40 m.p.h. It must be able to handle normal shocks or bumps. It is to be carried in the vehicle in a metal rack or box.



lantern

Each *lantern* must be able to work without stopping for at least twelve hours. It must be able to handle normal shocks and bumps and not be damaged.



reflector

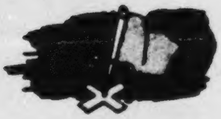
Each *reflector* shall be made so that it meets the rules set by the Director of the Department. Each must at least meet the rules for Class A reflex reflectors. These are set by the Society of Automotive Engineers in New York.

These drivers must also carry:

fusee

Three or more burning fusees. (This is unless lanterns or reflectors are carried.) Each must meet the standards of the Bureau of Explosives in New York. Each fusee must be able to burn for at least 15 minutes.

AND



flag

Two or more red cloth flags

They must be at least 12 inches square. They need to have a support block to stand them up.

FLAMMABLE CARGO

The following cargo is dangerous to carry:

1. Flammable liquids in large amounts
2. Compressed (packed together) flammable gases
3. Explosives

Vehicles that carry these should *not* carry flares, fusees, or other signals that flame. These could cause a fire. Instead, drivers should use the three red reflectors or electric lanterns. They must meet the requirements listed above.

ACTIVITY 5-F

ARE YOU SURE?

In Chapter Three you worked with some statements that are not true, even though some people think they are. Here are some more for you to read. Use the lines to tell one reason why each statement is not true. Again, there could be more than one reason. Some answers are given on page 333. You may want to share your reasons with someone else.

1. You can turn right on a red light in any state in which you are driving. This is *not* true because ___________

   ____

2. It is okay to park in a NO PARKING zone as long as you are there for just a moment and you leave the car running. This is *not* true because______________________________

   ____

3. Cars that cost more to buy will always cost more to have repaired. This is *not* true because __________________

   ____

4. If you do not know about a new law, an officer will not charge you for breaking it. This is *not* true because__

   ____

   ____

ACTIVITY 5-G

CAN YOU TELL THE DIFFERENCE?

Synonyms..... Homonyms..... Antonyms..... Heteronyms... You have worked with each of these four words earlier in this book. See if you can match each word to its meaning. Write the letter of the best answer in each space.

_____ 1. Synonym

_____ 2. Antonym

_____ 3. Homonym

_____ 4. Heteronym

A. Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings

B. Words that are opposites

C. Words that are spelled the same but have different sounds and meanings

D. Words that mean the same or almost the same

Check your answers on page 333. Then go on to the next activity.

5. Circle the word that is a synonym for the word healthy:

   ill wrong well right

6. Circle the word that is an antonym for the word innocent:

   guilty cent free judge

7. Circle the word that is a homonym for the word fair:

   foul fare five flip

8. Circle the word that is a heteronym for the word live:

   die long live strange

HOW TO SHOW WARNING SIGNALS

You have just read about the emergency equipment that certain vehicles must carry. Read ahead to find out how and where it is used.

Trucks and buses must show the following signals when the vehicle is broken down:

1. Outside city limits
2. On the highway or the edge of it
3. At night

(Emergency flashers may be used until these items are in place.)

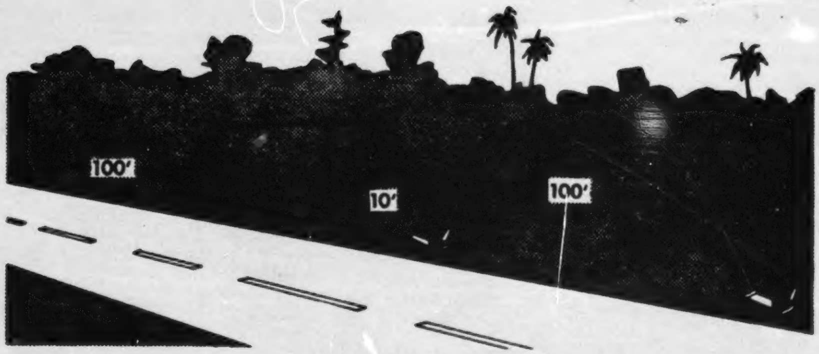
A lighted fusee: It is to be placed on the traffic side of the vehicle. It must be used unless lanterns or reflectors are shown.

Three lighted flares, or lanterns, or reflectors: These are to be placed during the time that the fusee is burning. They should be put at these places:

1. One, about 100 feet *ahead* of the vehicle
2. One, about 100 feet *behind* the vehicle

   Both of these are to be placed in the center of the lane that the vehicle is using.
3. One, about 10 feet to the front *or* rear of the vehicle, on the side where traffic passes by

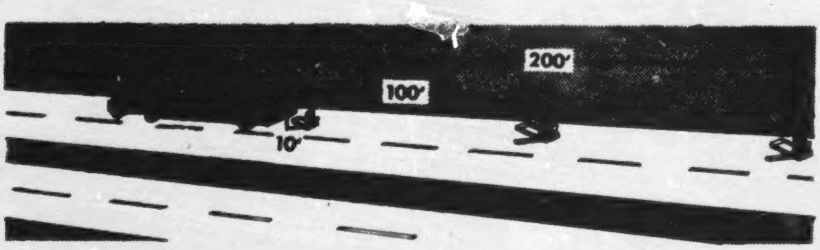
If reflectors are used, they should be placed to show the most amount of headlight to oncoming vehicles.



Placing signals on an undivided highway

On a *divided highway*, the flares are to be placed as follows:

1. One, about 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle
2. One, about 100 feet to the rear of the vehicle
   Both are to be placed in the center of the lane that the vehicle is using.
3. One, about 10 feet to the rear on the side where traffic passes



Placing signals on a divided highway

Remember that some vehicles are made to carry flammable liquids, gases, and explosives. This type vehicle must use only certain warning signals. They must show electric lanterns or reflectors *only*. It is against the law for drivers of these vehicles to use flares or fusees. They are not to use any signal that makes a flame.

The reflectors or electric lanterns used are to be placed as shown for flares on pages 322 and 323.

When a truck or passenger bus breaks down in the *daytime*, red flags must be shown. They are to be placed as follows:

1. One, about 100 feet ahead of the vehicle
2. One, about 100 feet behind the vehicle

MAXIMUM VEHICLE WEIGHT

There are rules on how much weight a vehicle is allowed to carry on the highway. The total amount that a one-axle vehicle can weigh is 22,000 pounds. This includes the vehicle and its load.

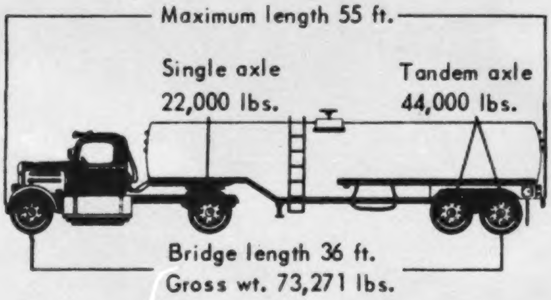
A large vehicle or vehicles joined together will have more than one axle. In this case, the total weight allowed, including the load, depends on this:

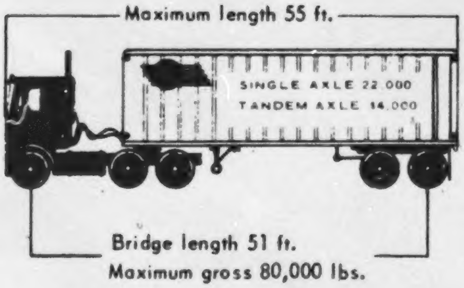
1. The number of axles
2. The distance between axles

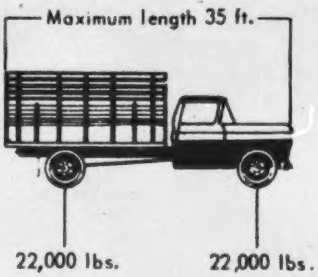
Combined vehicles with at least 36 feet between the first and last axle can weigh up to 73,271 pounds. Vehicles with a longer wheel base and five or more axles can weigh up to 80,000 pounds.

These weights include all extra allowances. They are the maximum weights for all vehicles. For more information on vehicle weights, check with:

1. The Florida Statutes, Section 316.535, AND
2. The Florida Highway Patrol
   Weight Troop
   Orlando, Florida


Maximum length 55 ft.
Single axle
22,000 lbs.
Tandem axle
44,000 lbs.
Bridge length 36 ft.
Gross wt. 73,271 lbs.


Maximum length 55 ft.
SINGLE AXLE 22,000
TANDEM AXLE 34,000
Bridge length 51 ft.
Maximum gross 80,000 lbs.


Maximum length 35 ft.
22,000 lbs.
22,000 lbs.

MAXIMUM VEHICLE LENGTH, WIDTH, AND HEIGHT

There are also rules on vehicle size:

Single Vehicle: No vehicle may be more than:

1. 8 feet (96 inches) wide.
2. 13½ feet high.
3. 40 feet long.

If the vehicle is more than 35 feet long, it must have three axles.

Two-Unit Vehicles: These may not be more than 55 feet long. This includes the load being carried.

Three-Unit Vehicles: (No vehicle can have more than three connected parts.) These may not be more than 65 feet long. This includes the load being carried. Three-Unit vehicles are only allowed on four-lane, divided highways.

At some time, a driver may need to have these rules changed. The driver may need to carry extra weight. If so, he/she must get special permission *in writing*. This is gotten from the Florida Department of Transportation. The change in rules will only be allowed for a short time. And the driver must show a special need.

Drivers who wish to move buildings on the highway can get a permit at any district Department of Transportation Office. Permits for oversized vehicles are gotten by writing to:

The Permit Office
Florida Department of Transportation
Tallahassee, Florida

ACTIVITY 5-H

DID YOU LEARN?

CHAUFFEUR EXAM QUESTIONS

Following are some sample test items. Some of these will be on the written chauffeur exam. (There will also be questions from the other chapters in this book!)

There will be a total of twenty questions and five road signs on the test. You are allowed to miss five questions and one road sign.

Read each question below. Circle the letter of the best answer. Check your answers on page 333.

1. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit for trucks in a residential district?
   A. 10 m.p.h.
   B. 30 m.p.h.
   C. 55 m.p.h.
   D. 70 m.p.h.

2. What is the maximum speed for a truck weighing over 8,000 pounds, on an open highway?
   A. 30 m.p.h.
   B. 45 m.p.h.
   C. 55 m.p.h.
   D. 70 m.p.h.

3. How many feet to the rear should you be able to see through the rearview mirror?
   - A. 10 feet
   - B. 25 feet
   - C. 200 feet
   - D. One mile (5,280 feet)

4. Which of the following persons would need a chauffeur license?
   - A. Anyone who drives a farm tractor
   - B. Anyone who carries passengers or cargo and charges a fee
   - C. Anyone who drives a family vehicle
   - D. Anyone who drives a motorcycle

5. Does the owner of a truck carrying his/her own products to market need a chauffeur license?
   - A. No
   - B. Yes
   - C. Yes, if the vehicle will travel outside city limits
   - D. Yes, if the vehicle weighs over 2,000 pounds

6. (On an open highway) Unless overtaking and passing, it is against the law for one truck to follow another within how many feet?
   - A. 10 feet
   - B. 100 feet
   - C. 300 feet
   - D. One mile (5,280 feet)

7. Suppose a trailer requires separate brakes from a tractor. Must the trailer brakes be able to work on their own if separated from the tractor?

   A. No

   B. Yes

   C. Yes, if the trailer weighs over 3,000 pounds

   D. Yes, if it is a four-unit vehicle

8. Suppose a trailer covers the stop light of a towing vehicle. Where else must a stop light be?

   A. On the front of the towing vehicle

   B. On the front of the trailer

   C. On the rear of the trailer

   D. On the rear of the towing vehicle

9. Where should reflectors be mounted on a vehicle?

   A. On the rear, 24 to 60 inches from the ground

   B. Across the front, in a line

   C. On each side

   D. Across the rear, in a line

10. Suppose a vehicle is being towed. How long can the drawbar be?

   A. Two feet

   B. Five feet

   C. Ten feet

   D. Fifteen feet

11. Suppose a vehicle is carrying flammable gas. The driver comes to a railroad crossing and prepares to stop. A police officer signals the driver to go ahead without stopping. What should the driver do?

A. Follow the officer's instructions.
B. Stop at the crossing.
C. Watch to see what other traffic is doing.
D. Make a U-turn and go in another direction.

12. A vehicle is carrying explosives. How many reflectors and fire extinguishers are needed?

A. One of each
B. Three reflectors and two fire extinguishers
C. One fire extinguisher, no reflectors
D. None

13. One vehicle is using a chain to tow another vehicle. What must be shown?

A. An electric lantern
B. Three reflectors, attached to the chain
C. A white flag, at least 12 inches square
D. Nothing

14. A vehicle is carrying a long and wide load. Special markings are required. What are they?

A. Electric lamps on all four corners of the vehicle

B. Red flags (daytime); red lamps and reflectors (nighttime)

C. Emergency flashers

D. Red reflectors (daytime; red flags (nighttime)

15. A truck is being driven at night on the highway. How many flares and electric lanterns are needed?

A. One of each

B. None

C. Two flares, no lanterns

D. At least three flares or lanterns

16. A truck has broken down on a two-lane highway. It is during the day, outside of city limits. Where should red flags be placed? How many are needed?

A. Many flags are needed; they are placed all around the vehicle.

B. Two flags are placed on each side of the vehicle.

C. No flags are needed unless it is nighttime.

D. One flag is placed about 100 feet ahead of the vehicle. One is placed about 100 feet behind the vehicle.

17. A bus or truck that breaks down at night needs to show fusees. Why are these used?

A. They are used instead of flares or lanterns.

B. They show that explosives are being carried.

C. They are used until flares, lanterns, or reflectors can be properly placed.

D. They show that a vehicle is being towed.

18. On which of the following vehicles is it dangerous to carry flares and fusees?

A. Emergency vehicles

B. Vehicles that carry flammables or explosives

C. Vehicles weighing over 22,000 pounds

D. Buses and taxis

19. How high or tall is a vehicle allowed to be?

A. Six feet

B. Eight feet

C. Ten feet

D. Thirteen and one-half feet

20. What are the maximum lengths for vehicles?

A. One Unit: 40 feet; Two Units: 55 feet;
Three Units: 65 feet

B. One Unit: 10 feet; Two Units: 20 feet;
Three Units: 30 feet

C. One Unit: 60 feet; Two Units: 40 feet;
Three Units: 20 feet

D. One Unit: 40 feet; Two Units: 40 feet;
Three Units: 60 feet

CHAPTER FIVE

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES

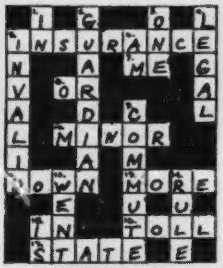
Activity 5-A
Using Your Words

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. A
11. C
12. A
13. A
14. B or C
15. B
16. C

Activity 5-B
Antonyms

1. narrow
2. rough
3. curved
4. maximum
5. light

Activity 5-C
Crossword Puzzle



Activity 5-D
Heteronyms

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. A

Activity 5-E
Contractions

1. I'm
2. shouldn't
3. we'll
4. weren't
5. What's
6. It will
7. have not
8. They will
9. has not
10. was not
11. won't
12. I'd

Activity 5-F
Are You Sure?

1. Each state has its own driving laws.
2. No Parking means *No Parking.* This is true at any time and for any reason.
3. No two cars are the same. No one can really say what repairs will be needed. No one can really tell how much the repairs will cost.
4. There is no excuse for not knowing traffic laws. Each driver should be up-to-date on them.

Activity 5-G
Can You Tell the Difference?

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. well
6. guilty
7. fare
8. live

Activity 5-H
Chauffeur Exam Questions

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. C
14. B
15. D
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. A

TAKE A BREAK

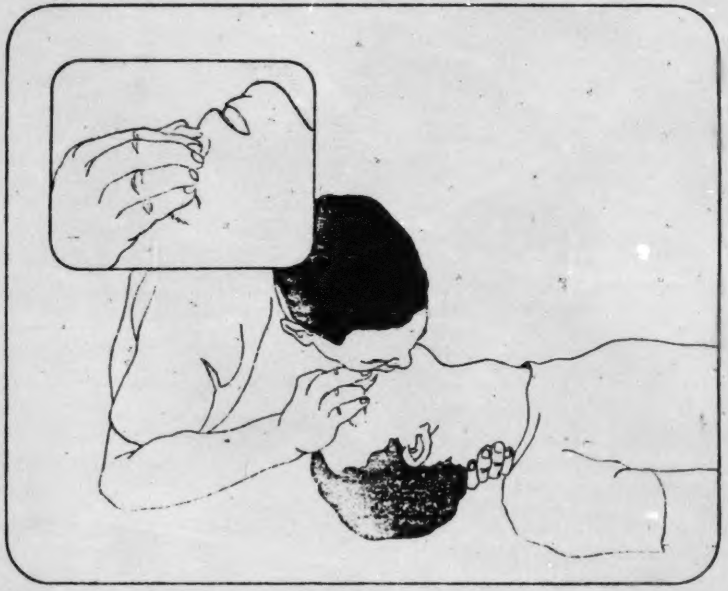
Here are three basic *First Aid Rules.* Read and study them carefully. You may want to practice using them on a friend. Knowing these rules could help you save a person's life!

START THE BREATHING

Suppose an injured person has stopped breathing. *Artificial Respiration* must be given immediately! Don't stop until:

1. a doctor advises you to do so, or
2. the person is breathing normally again.

Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation (ree suss uh tay shun) is the best kind of artificial respiration. The following way works well:



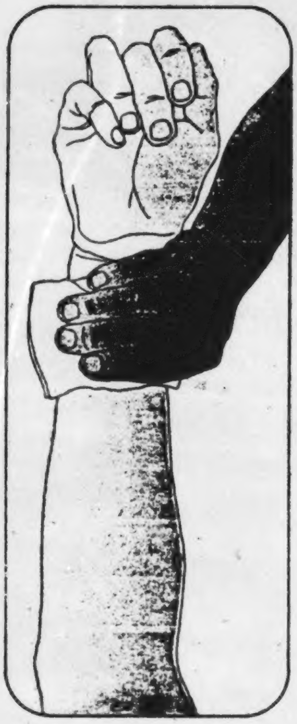
1. Use your fingers to clear the victim's mouth.
2. Place the victim on his/her back. Lift the neck. Lift the head back.
3. Hold the person's nose tightly. Blow strongly through the mouth to make the chest rise. Blow in 12 times per minute. Don't stop. Raise your head between each breath.

4. When the injured person is a child, don't pinch the nose. Cover the child's nose *and* mouth with your mouth. Blow smaller and quicker breaths. Do about 20 per minute.

STOP THE BLEEDING

Most bleeding can be controlled by putting pressure on the wound. If possible, put a gauze pad over the wound. Press down. If you have no gauze, use a clean cloth. If you can find nothing else, use your fingers.

Any time there is bleeding from an artery, it should be stopped *first*. Blood in an artery is bright red. It will bleed in spurts from the wound. It should be controlled by putting pressure over the wound or the artery.



If the blood is darker in color and flows evenly, it is from a vein. Use a pressure pad to control it.

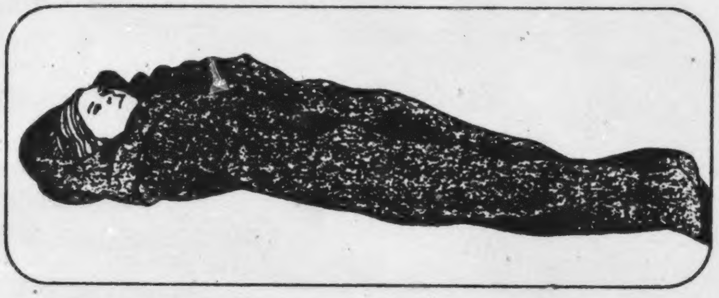
TREAT FOR SHOCK

Shock is the body's way of reacting to sudden and serious changes. The body seems to be in a state of depression.

Anyone who is injured could suffer from physical or nervous shock. This can be serious. It could cause death.

Shock may happen right away or later. An injured person should be treated for shock *immediately.* It doesn't matter if the person appears to be in shock or not. Here is what to do:

1. Be calm. This will reassure the injured person. Don't give the person anything to drink.
2. Cover the person with blankets or coats to keep him/her warm. Help the person to lie flat.



3. Keep other persons back and out of the way. The injured person needs air. He/She does not need people staring.
4. Keep the person's head as low as possible.
5. Loosen tight collars or clothing. This will help with the person's breathing.

GLOSSARY

A

Accelerate: to move faster or gain speed (Chapter Three)

Adjust: to change for a good reason (Chapter Three)

Advance: ahead of time; beforehand (Chapter Three)

Alcohol: a liquid drug such as beer, wine, or liquor (Chapter Two)

Amber: a yellowish-brown color (Chapter Five)

Authorized: given the power to; be allowed (Chapter Five)

Automatic Transmission: part of an engine that makes a car shift gears on its own (Chapter One)

Auxiliary: something extra that provides help (Chapter Four)

Axle: a bar or rod that joins wheels together on a vehicle (Chapter Five)

B

Bail Bond: an agreement; putting up money to get out of jail in trust that you will show up for court (Chapter Two)

Bicycle: a cycle that has two or more wheels, one of which is at least 20 inches across (Introduction)

Brake Horsepower: a measure of the power of an engine (Introduction)

Business District: the land along the road where more than one half the buildings are stores or offices (Introduction)

C

Cable: a strong rope made of wires woven together (Chapter Five)

Cancelled: taken away for good; no longer in force (Chapter Two)

Cargo: load being carried (Chapter Five)

Centrifugal Force: a force that causes an outward pull as you drive around a curve (Chapter Three)

Certificate: a paper that shows something to be true or proves that a requirement has been met (Chapter Four)

Chauffeur: anyone who drives a vehicle that weighs more than 8,000 pounds or that is wider than 80 inches or who carries other people as part of his/her job. (People hauling their own products in their own trucks are not chauffeurs. Neither are persons who drive emergency vehicles.) (Introduction)

Clearance lamps: lights placed on the front and rear of a truck to show its height and width (Chapter Five)

Combination: a joining together of two or more parts so that they act as one (Chapter Five)

Commercial: business or work that has to do with products and marketing (Chapter Four)

Concentration: giving your attention to just one thing; thinking hard (Chapter Three)

Conviction: when a judge or jury finds a person guilty of a crime (A note of this is put on the person's driving record) (Introduction)

Cowl: the top, front part of a vehicle; the hood (Chapter Four)

D

Daytime: from one-half hour before the sun rises to one-half hour after it sets (Introduction)

Deny: not allow or not permit (Chapter One)

(The) Department: a short way to say "The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles" (Introduction)

Drawbar: a bar or rod that allows one vehicle to pull another one (Chapter Five)

Driver or Operator: any person who is driving or steering a motor vehicle (Introduction)

DUBAL: Driving with Unlawful Blood Alcohol Level or with too much alcohol in the body system (.10% or 1 part in a thousand) (Chapter Two)

Duplicate (license): the same thing; an exact copy (Chapter One)

D.W.I.: Driving While Intoxicated or driving while drunk (Chapter Two)

E

Energy Conservation: the practice of saving energy resources such as gas and oil (Chapter Three)

Examiner: the person giving you the driver tests (Chapter One)

Exempt: a rule that *you* don't have to follow (Chapter One)

Exit: a place to leave from or get off at (Chapter Three)

Extend: to have extra length or to stick out (Chapter Five)

F

Fatal: causing death (Chapter Four)

Fee: money to be paid; a cost or charge for something (Chapter One)

Felony: a serious crime for which one might be put in state prison or be put to death (Introduction)

Financial: relating to money (Chapter Two)

Flammable: can catch fire; burns with a flame (Chapter Five)

Flare: a liquid-burning pot torch that makes a flame (Chapter Five)

Force of Impact: the amount of power or force when two things hit one another (Chapter Three)

Friction: how two things hold and work together (Chapter Three)

Fusee: a red signal flare that burns for a short time (Chapter Five)

G

Gravity: the force that gives weight to your car (Chapter Three)

Gross: total weight, including a vehicle and its load (Chapter Five)

H

Hearing: listening to arguments; both sides of a story are told (Chapter Two)

Horsepower: a way to measure engine or motor power (Chapter One)

Hydroplaning: gliding or riding on water surface (Chapter Three)

I

Identification: proof of who you are (Chapter Two)

Infraction: the breaking of a traffic rule which is not too serious (The driver will not go to jail or need a jury trial or legal aid.) (Introduction)

Insurance coverage: a contract that shows you are protected in case of an accident (that there will be money to pay accident bills) (Chapter Two)

Intersection: the place where two or more streets or roads come together (Introduction)

L

Liability: who is at fault; something you must take responsibility for (Chapter Two)

License: a permit that allows you to drive (Chapter One)

Lien: something held by someone else as security or protection that a debt will be paid (Chapter Four)

M

Marker lamps: lights placed on the sides of a vehicle to show its height and width (Chapter Five)

Maximum: the most or highest (Chapter Three)

Median: the dividing strip between lanes on a road; it separates traffic going in opposite directions (Chapter Three)

Merge: to come together; join with (Chapter Three)

Minimum: the least or lowest (Chapter Three)

Minor: a person under 18 years old (Chapter One)

Misdemeanor: a crime that is less serious than a felony (One might be put in jail or asked to pay a fine.) (Introduction)

Moisture: dampness; partly wet (Chapter Four)

Moped: any bicycle that moves by a pedal motor and has at most 1½ brake horsepower (Introduction)

Motor-Driven Cycle: a motorcycle, scooter, moped, or bike having an engine of between 1½ and 5 brake horsepower (Introduction)

Motor Vehicle: anything that moves on the road with the help of a motor (Introduction)

Mounted: attached to a support; able to be seen (Chapter Five)

Muffler: an object that helps to quiet sound as exhaust is given off from a vehicle (Chapter Four)

N

Net: what is left after taking off all extras (Chapter Five)

Neutral: the placement of a gear shift that causes the vehicle not to be in any gear at all (Chapter Four)

Nighttime: from one-half hour after the sun goes down to one-half hour before it rises (Introduction)

Non-resident: a person who does not live in Florida; the person *resides* or lives in another state (Chapter Four)

Notary: a public person who is allowed to record that a person swears something to be true (Chapter One)

O

Original: first or earliest (Chapter One)

P

Pavement: the firm, level traveling surface of a road (such as cement or asphalt) (Chapter Three)

Pedestrian: any person who is walking or on foot (Introduction)

Person: a man or a woman (In this manual it can mean a group of people in a partnership.) (Introduction)

Personal: having to do with yourself (Chapter Two)

Policy: a written contract or agreement (Chapter Two)

Privilege: being allowed or permitted to do something (Chapter Two)

Prohibited: not allowed (Chapter Three)

R

Reaction: to act or to move after something has happened (Chapter Four)

Reflectors: objects that let light shine back from them (Chapter Three)

Registration: something that is recorded or written down and kept on file (Chapter Two)

Regulatory: having to do with rules that are needed for orderly driving (Chapter Three)

Reinstated: to be given something back again; to be in good standing again (Chapter Two)

Renewal: to do again or bring up-to-date (Chapter One)

Release: a statement showing that you are free or that you have met your responsibility for something (Chapter Two)

Replacement (license): to change for another, different copy (Chapter One)

Requirement: a demand; something you *must* do (Chapter One)

Residential District: the land along the road where most of the buildings are houses (It must run for at least 300 feet.) (Introduction)

Restricted (license): a license that has limits; a permit that allows practice driving only (Chapter One)

Review: to go over again carefully; to look back over (Chapter Four)

Revocation: having your license taken *away* for a time period, after which you must get a new one (Chapter Two)

Right-of-Way: explains which driver or vehicle should be allowed to go first (Introduction)

S

Security: protection or coverage (Chapter Two)

Shoulder: the area along the edge of a paved road (Chapter Three)

Standards: items decided on as set rules for measuring quality (Chapter Four)

Standard Transmission: a part of an engine which includes a clutch (The driver must shift the gears.) (Chapter One)

Statutes: books of laws for the state of Florida (Chapter Two)

Suspension: having your license taken *back* for a time period, after which you may get it back (Chapter Two)

T

Towing: pulling along behind (Chapter Five)

Tread: a pattern of ridges and grooves cut into the surface of a tire (Chapter Three)

U

Units: number of pieces or parts (Chapter Five)

V

Valid: not out-of-date; still good (Chapter One)

Violation: an offense; a breaking of the law (Chapter Two)

W

Wheel base: the distance between axles on a vehicle (Chapter Five)

Y

Yield: give way to; allow another to go first (Chapter Three)

Z

Zone: an area or stretch of highway that may have special rules (Chapter Three)

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